The Massillon Independent.

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CANAL BIDS CALLED FOR

The Whole Contract Is to Be Let to Only One Party.

CONTRACTORS MAY COMBINE

Commission Lays Down Conditions to Bidders—Percentage Plan Adopted For Proposals—Bidding Will Not Be Limited to Contractors In This Country—Big Bond Required.

Washington, Oct. 10. — Conditions under which bids are to be received by the canal commission for digging the Panama canal, and the form of contract to be entered into, were made public by the commission through Chairman Shonts.

The contract specifies that the commission is to retain control of all engineering work in connection with the construction of the canal, also municipal engineering, the police, sanitary, hospital and commissary departments, mess houses, quarters, construction and maintenance of buildings, and operation of the Panama railway.

Proposals are to be expressed in terms of percentage on the estimated cost of construction, which is to be fixed by a board of five engineers. The chief engineer of the canal commission is to be chairman of the engineering board. The engineering board will also estimate a reasonable time for the completion of the canal, and will agree on a system of premiums and penalties to be paid to the contractor according as the work is completed within or beyond the estimated cost and time.

After signing the contract actual work is to begin on the isthmus within 60 days. No American employe is to work more than eight hours.

The contract provides that each bidder must undertake the entire work of construction. No bar will be offered to corporations associating in the undertaking, but they must be legally organized into a single body with which the government can deal. Bidders will not be considered who do not have available capital of $5,000,000. A certified check for $200,000 is required with each proposal and a bond of $3,000,000 will be required of the successful bidder. The bidding is not limited to American contractors. All proposals are to be in before noon Dec. 12, when they will be opened.

JURORS INDICTED.

They Are Accused of Taking Bribe In Trial to Break a Will.

Boston, Oct. 10. — Matthew J. Killian and John W. Cronan, two of the jurors who served in the contest over the will of Uriel H. Crocker, were secretly indicted on the charge of accepting bribes. The jury of which the men were members reported in favor of breaking the will. The indictments allege that Killian and Cronin so voted because of money received by them. The jury's verdict was in favor of three sons of the testator, who bequeathed all his property, amounting to $800,000, to his widow. The contest eventually was settled by compromise. Killian and Cronan pleaded not guilty, and were held in $5,000 bail each.

Another Killing at Argenta.

Argenta, Ark., Oct. 10. — Alexander Champion, a negro bartender and a member of a number of negro fraternal orders, was shot to death in a saloon at the foot of the free bridge between Little Rock and Argenta. Luther Lindsay, son of John B. Lindsay, who was killed by negroes, alleged to be Garrett and C. C. Colum and Lewis Styles, Saturday night, is held under $3,000 bond charged with killing Champion. It is alleged that Champion made remarks concerning the Lindsays. He was arrested on a charge of carrying a pistol and his pockets were found to be full of cartridges. He was released and was endeavoring to raise enough money to pay a $50 fine when killed.

Moran's Anomalous Position.

Boston, Oct. 10.—District Attorney John B. Moran, when he arrived home after a visit to New York, denied a report that he decided to decline the Democratic nomination for governor because the convention indorsed William J. Bryan for the presidency. He declared he intended to remain in the field, but that he did not indorse the Bryan resolution.

Opened to Settlement.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The president issued a proclamation fixing 12 o'clock nonn, Oct. 29, as the date for opening the Walker River Indian reservation in Nevada to settlement. There are 268,000 acres of land to be disposed of and the law permits its acquisition under the general land laws. The reservation is in the Carson City land district.

Wandering Utes.

Washington, Oct. 10.—A telegram to the commissioner of Indian affairs from Newcastle, Wyo., indicates that the band of wandering Ute Indians absent from the reservation in Utah several months is beginning to disintegrate. Most of the Indians still stubbornly refuse to return to their homes.

WILL ACT UGLY

Because British Authorities Did Not Stand by the Colony.

St. Johns, Oct. 10.—Statements contained in Washington dispatch to the effect that Nefoundland merchant fishermen control the government, tried prevent Americans from securing treaty rights and hampered the British government in assuring such rights to Americans, are indignantly denied in official circles here. On the contrary, officials declare that the British strongly upheld every contention advanced by Newfoundland until a few weeks ago, when they suddenly abandoned the colony and surrendered to the Americans. The colonial ministry decided not to resign, and intends to fight the matter to the end. All existing colonial laws will be rigidly enforced against Americans, for the least offense, and vessels will be confiscated instead of fined, as formerly. Every concession hitherto granted Americans will be withdrawn. Local fishermen will be encouraged to occupy the waters before the Americans arrive.

Neroes Lynch a Negro.

Texarkana, Ark., Oct. 10.—Antony Davis, a negro hack driver, was found dead under the Cotton Belt roundhouse at a secluded spot half a mile from the business center of the town. It is believed he was lynched by members of his own race. It is believed he was decoyed there by prearranged plans and killed. A week ago Davis was arrested on a charge of trying to violate a 15-year-old girl while en route from Baxter, Ark., to a school at Crockett, Tex. Davis was arrested and fined, but took an appeal. The negroes in the vicinity expressed great indignation.

Scaffolding Fell.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A scaffolding on which four convicts were at work whitewashing a ceiling in Auburn prison broke and precipitated all four to the cement pavement 40 feet below. The men were removed to the hospital, where two of them, Charles Rand and William Goodenbury, died. The others, Charles W. Fulton and Edward W. Kniskers, are not expected to live.

Result of a Feud.

Bluefield, W. Va., Oct. 10.—Halsey Bailey shot and killed James Chambers at Panther. The shooting was the result of an old feud after James Chambers killed Adam Bailey, a brother of Halsey Bailey, six years ago.

Bartender Choked to Death.

Escanaba, Mich., Oct. 10.—Gus McNamara, a barkeeper, was beaten and choked to death at Maple Ridge by three men who engaged in a dispute with him over drinks.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

N. R. Hart, 55, prominent lawyer of Stamford, Conn., shot himself.

A driving snowstorm is sweeping the vicinity of Lacrosse, Wis.

Three cases of yellow fever at Cienfuegos and United States marines were ordered away from that post.

Wall of Gilmore hotel, recently burned at Ottawa, Ont., fell on passing streetcar, crushing it. Three passengers badly injured.

Union Pacific flyer No. 101, westbound from Kansas City to Denver, went into a ditch two miles east of Wamego, Kan. Three passengers seriously injured.

Change of wind saved San Fernando, Cal., from fire which swept 60 square miles of slope and valley land. In all since fire started 350 square miles devastated.

Moors Making Trouble.

Algiers, Oct. 10.—There is growing unrest among the Moors in the district of Tafilelt, in the southern part of Morocco. Emissaries of the revolted tribes are inciting the natives to raise the standard of revolt and are preaching holy war. The French governor general, in consequence of this state of affairs, ordered reinforcements to the southern Moroccan frontier.

Floods In Mexico.

Mexico City, Oct. 10.—Recent floods in the southern part of the state of Jalisco and in the state of Colima resulted in great destruction of property and loss of life. The number of fatalities from drowning along the line of the Manzanillo extension of the Mexican Central railway is 123. Thousands of tons of earth and rock descended in great landslides from the mountains. The new steel railway bridge below Tuxpan was destroyed and a steam shovel weighting 26 tons was borne by the torrent a considerable distance. In one place the water rose 60 feet. Many houses were destroyed by floods in the town of Tuxpan and Zapotillic. During the floflods 25 lives were lost in the Santiago river, 15 of whom drowned by the capsizing of a boat while crossing the river. All were natives. It is some time since there were such tremendous floods on the west coast.

Inventor of Barbed Wire Fence.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Joseph H. Glidden, 93, inventor of the barbed wire fence, died at his home in Dekalb, Ill. Glidden obtained the idea of making barbed wire fencing from an exhibit made at a country fair 30 years ago by a man named Rose, who drove some brads through a block which he then stapled on a wire. Glidden improved on this idea and the barbed wire was the outcome.

NEW GOVERNOR LANDS IN CUBA

Learning the Lay of the Land From Secretary Taft.

MARINES ORDERED TO STAY

They Are Needed In the Island to Support the Soldiers — Warned Against Mixing Up In Cuban Controversies. Amnesty Proclamation Grants Pardon to Murderers of Villuendas.

Havana, Oct. 10.—Charles E. Magoon, the newly appointed provisional governor of Cuba, and General Bell arrived here Tuesday. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon arrived on the same steamer, the arrival of which was delayed 12 hours because of the belated arrival of the train at Tampa. Taft, Bacon and Magoon had a long conference in the governor's office. Following this conference Magoon received the members of the press. He declined to discuss his plans for the future.

An amnesty proclamation of the most sweeping character possible, pardoning every serious crime which has been an outgrowth of the recent revolution and its causes, was issued by Governor Taft. Complete pardon is granted to all persons involved in the killing of Congressman Villuendas at Cienfuegos in September, 1905, as well as to everybody implicated in the killing of several rural guardsmen at Guanabacoa last February.

Trouble is predicted by some Cuban publications as a result of this decision to withdraw the prosecutions against the murderers of Villuendas.

The proclamation serves notice that armed bands breaking the law hereafter will be proceeded against and denied the benefits of amnesty.

Secretary Taft as provisional governor issued orders to General Frederick Funston outlining the duties of the United States forces in Cuba.

The officers of marines stationed in various localities are advised that they are not expected to take part in an active way in the suppression of disorder unless extreme emergency arises in which it is absolutely necessary for them to protect life and property. The order concludes as follows: "The president of the United States deems it of the utmost importance that the United States forces do not engage in conflicts with Cubans, but that disorders by Cubans be suppressed by Cubans. It is also expected that the officers and men both of the army and the marine corps will exert every effort to show all courtesies possible to Cubans of all parties and avoid in any way injuring their sensibilities."

The order makes it plain that the marines will remain on the island as an adjunct to the infantry.

Governor Taft said that practically the United States warships in Cuban waters will be withdrawn soon.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Fancy steers, $7 25; common to good steers, $4 75@6 00; cows, $2 70@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 50@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 25@5 3; lambs, $5 60@6 65; yearlings, $5 00@5 75. Calves—$4 00@8 00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, $6 65@6 75; good to choice mixed, $6 35@6 65; medium to good heavy, $6 40@6 60; packing, $6 20@6 30; butcher weights, $6 60@6 75; pigs, $5 50@6 60. Wheat — No. 2 red, 71½c. Corn—No. 2, 45¾@46c. Oats—No. 2, 33¼c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, $5 50@6 00; shipping steers, $4 75@5 25, butcher cattle, $4 75@5 25, heifers, $3 25@4 75; fat cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 50@4 00; milkers and springers, $30 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 50; wethers, $5 75@6 00; ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $5 00@8 00. Calves—Best, $8 00@8 50. Hogs—Mediums and heavy, $6 90@6 95; Yorkers, $6 80@6 90; pigs, $6 60; roughs, $5 50@6 00; stags, $4 25@5 00.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 90, prime, $5 45@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 65@5 00; heifers, $3 50@4 25, cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 65; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 50@5 65; good mixed, $5 20@5 40; lambs, $4 50@7 75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $7 00@7 05; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6 95; light Yorkers, $6 70@6 80; pigs, $6 40@6 50.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Prime dry-fed, $5 50@6 00; heifers, $2 50@4 25; fat cows, $3 25@3 50; bulls, $3 00@3 25; milkers and springers, $12 00@43 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 50@7 60; wethers $5 25@5 50; mixed, $4 25@5 00; ewes, $1 50@5 00. Calves—$8 00 down. Hogs—Yorkers, $6 80@6 85; mediums, $6 80; heavies, $6 80, pigs, $6 40@6 50; roughs, $5 50@5 75; stags, $1 00@4 75.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76@76½c Corn—No. 2 mixed, 49@49½c Oats—No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c Rye—No. 2, 63c Lard—$8 40. Bulk meats—$9 00. Bacon—$10 25. Hogs—$5 50@6 85. Cattle—$2 00@5 35. Sheep—$2 50@4 65. Lambs—$4 50@7 60.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34@34½c; X, 31@32c; No. 1, 40@41c; No. 2, 38@39c; fine unwashed, 25@26½c; delaine washed, 36@37c; delaine unwas. ed, 28@29c; Kentucky and Indiana combing ⅜-blood, 32@35c.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 78¼c. Corn—No. 2, 54¼c. Oats—Mixed, 28½c

TOLEDO—Wheat, 76c; corn, 48c; oats, 36¼c; rye, 64c; cloverseed, $8 47½.

Usually.

Jack—Hello, Fred! Had your hair cut? Fred—Yes, old fellow. I found a place where they cut your hair while you wait. Jack—That's good. A barber's shop is usually a place where they cut some other man's hair while you wait.

WON ONE.

White Sox Take First Game From the Chicago Cubs.

Chicago, Oct. 10. — Snowflakes and chilling winds kept the crowd which turned out to see the opening game of the championship series below the 20,000 mark. The game, in which the White Sox vanquished the Cubs, was a splendid exhibition of skill on the diamond.

In the first half of the fifth Rohe sent a stinging hit down third base line and under temporary benches in Scheckard's territory, reaching third-base on the hit. Donohue struck out attempting to bunt. Dougherty put the ball half way between pitcher and catcher. Brown scooped up the ball and tossed it to Kling. Rohe was tearing wildly for the plate and got there, for Kling's cold fingers refused to close around the ball. In the sixth inning Altrock walked, Hahn sacrificed, Jones singled to center, but Hofman's perfect throw caught Altrock at the plate by yards, Jones reaching second on the play. He reached third when Kling fumbled the ball for a moment, and crossed the plate when Isbell singled to left.

The Nationals scored in the sixth inning. Kling was given a pass and went to second on Brown's single over third base. Both advanced a base on Hofman's sacrifice and Kling scored on a wild pitch. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans .. .. 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2	4	0	
Nationals .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	2	

Batteries—Altrock and Sullivan; Brown and Kling.

Left on bases—Nationals 4, Americans 3. Three-base hit—Rohe. Sacrifice hits—Hahn, Hofman, Brown. Stolen bases—Schulte, Isbell, Dougherty. Struck out—Brown 7, Altrock 3. Passed balls—Kling 3. Base on balls — Brown 1, Altrock 1. Wild pitch—Altrock. Time—1:45. Attendance—12,693.

UNTAXED DEBTS.

Claim That Illinois Railroads Owe Millions to the State.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—It was asserted before the railroad committee of the state board of equalization by by Judge W. B. Fleming and J. M. Duffy, representing James Hamilton Lewis, corporation counsel of Chicago, that through errors in methods of assessing railroad property by the state board of equalization the state of Illinois has lost revenue in the past 30 years which would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Their theory is that the board failed to consider debts of the railroads as part of the capital stock and franchise values. Judge Fleming stated that the omission of the debt item in the assessment of railroads was in violation of the law and of decisions of state courts and supreme court of the United States.

Saved From Lynchers.

New Orleans, Oct. 10. — To escape lynching a 12-year-old negro boy known as Jesse James was brought here from Amite, La., and placed in the parish prison. The boy was accused of attempting to rape a 4-year-old white girl, and it was necessary for the sheriff at Amite to take him secretaly aboard a train to escape lynchers. This was the boy's second escape from lynching. Immediately after the crime he was dragged into the woods by friends of the family of the outraged child and a rope was placed around his neck. On account of his youth, however, he was beaten instead of hanged.

Rawlins Appeal.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The case of J. G. Rawlins of Georgia, the white preacher convicted of murder, was brought to the attention of the supreme court of the United States by a motion to advance, which the court took under advisement. Rawlins was twice convicted in Lowndes county and each time appealed to this court. He bases his present appeal on the ground that he was discriminated against by the exclusion of preachers from the jury. The charge against him is that of employing negroes to kill the family of a neighbor, which contract was partly carried out.

Gigantic Railway Enterprise.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Plans are on foot for the organization of a gigantic railway equipment company, the object of which will be to take the place of private car companies in furnishing refrigerator, livestock and other special kinds of cars to the railways. It is proposed to capitalize the projected company at $100,000,000, and it will be strictly a railway enterprise, the stock being held by the various railway companies. The plans for the equipment company are being worked out by J. W. Midgley of Chicago, a car service expert.

Steamer Stranded.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 10.—All upbound shipping was suspended at the Lime Kiln crossing, near the mouth of the Detroit river. The steamer Joseph Sellwood of Cleveland went aground on the east bank of the river with her bow pointing across the channel. About 200 feet of the 300 feet of the channel is blocked by the stranded vessel. Low water caused a blockade of downbound traffic and in the race of about 20 ships to get out of the river when the blockade was raised the Sellwood was pushed ashore stern first by the steamer Sahara of Duluth.

Speaking of the irony of fate, why is it that a man's friends sometimes forget him, but his enemies never?—Terrill (Tex.) Transcript.

ISSUES RAISED IN OHIO TRIAL

Standard's Attorneys Say Charges Are Ancient History.

DISPUTED POINTS GO TO JURY

Documentary Evidence Is Submitted Covering Original Trust Agreement and Pleadings Which Resulted In Former Order to Dissolve the Trust. C., H. & D. Plans—Ohio Affairs.

Findlay, O., Oct. 10.—Documentary evidence covering essential points in the case against the Standard Oil company, on trial to a jury in probate court, was the first testimony submitted to the jury.

The witnesses summoned by the state include J. McCarthy, T. A. McLaughlin, F. C. Barges, J. C. Donnell, E. C. Palmer, F. G. McLaughlin, F. H. Hillman, W. A. Barstow, F. T. Cuthbert and E. R. Curtin of Lima, O.; John Krause, David Williams, E. G. Adams, D. J. Sloan, J. B. Wilson, Mack Thompson and Charles S. Prankle of North Baltimore, O; Martin Snyder, M. G. Vilas, H. P. McIntosh and J. M. Robertson of Cleveland.

Only two hours were required to select and impanel a jury. W. L. David, prosecuting attorney of Hancock county, who is conducting the prosecution is assisted by Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio. Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland is chief counsel for the defense.

The documentary evidence the prosecution submitted, and which constitutes the bulk of the case, is contained in a document authenticated by the supreme court of the states as the history of the Standard Oil litigation before that body.

It was all objected to by the defense as irrelevant, but was allowed by Judge Banker to go in. The documents included the original trust agreement of 1882, the pleadings in the case before the supreme court in 1892 which resulted in the order to dissolve the trust; the pleadings before the same court in 1897 resulting in a journal entry by the court that the trust was dissolved.

In the opening statement of the cause of action Mr. David said that the Standard Oil company became a trust in 1882, and although several times since it changed the form of its organization, it did not cease to commit the offense of being a trust.

"The state in this case," said Mr. David, "claims that, notwithstanding the numerous makeshifts and changes made by these men from 1882 until the date of the filing of the information in this case, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, H. H. Rogers, have continuously, purposely and unlawfully maintained and operated a trust, monopoly or combination, and that the Standard Oil company of Ohio is a member of that trust or monopoly or combination, and you were called here and sworn to try the issue between the state of Ohio and the Standard Oil company of Ohio and to find in your verdict whether or not the Standard Oil company organized under the laws of Ohio is guilty of belonging to this trust."

In replying Kline characterized as mere matters of ancient history the relation of the original formation of the trust. The Standard Oil company, he said, is a corporation controlled entirely by its stockholders; it is in no trust; it could not be said that any of the statements of Mr. David relative to the early history of the organization are true, but if they are, they are not within the limits of Hancock county and consequently without the jurisdiction of the court. The company, he said, sold some oil at retail in the county, might own some real estate here, but the statement that it is in any combination in restraint of trade is not supported by facts. He objected to David's statement, which he said was argumentative. He said the present case has nothing to do with the formation of the trust in 1882 and nothing to do with the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, New York, Kentucky or Indiana. It was for an alleged violation of the Valentine law that jurisdiction was assumed and this jury called.

Mr. David replied that it was necessary to jury to understand the ramifications of the Standard Oil organizations, that it might intelligently listen to the evidence. Judge Banker saw nothing improper in the statements of the prosecutor.

C., H. & D. to Be Independent.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10.—The determination of J. Pierpont Morgan to operate the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad independent of the Pere Marquette and the Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville was shown at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the C., H. & D. held here. Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., counsel for Morgan, explained to the stockholders the steps afoot to set aside the lease of the Pere Marquette and the act of Morgan through the receiver, Judge Harmon, in disassociating the C., C. & L. from any participation with the C., H. & D. Maxwell explained that an increased value of the C., H. & D. stock will follow when the ends sought by Morgan have been accomplished. Maxwell officiated as chairman of the meeting and Thomas J. Walsh was elected secretary. The stockholders voted 78,578 shares, the major part of which were voted by Maxwell and Walsh. The following directors were elected for three years: R. R. Rhodes of Cleveland, Sam Spencer of New York and W. L. Dechant of Middletown. After the meeting Maxwell said it is true that negotiations are pending between Morgan and the Kleybolts for a settlement of the big bond claim in the courts, growing out of the Pere Marquette purchase.

Bridge Case at Bellefontaine.

Bellefontaine, O., Oct. 10.—Attorney General Ellis' action against the alleged bridge trust was brought to issue in the Logan county circuit court. The state asks for an ouster order and the appointment of receivers to take over the affairs of the 13 defendants. All the companies have filed general denials of the charges, contest the jurisdiction of the Logan county court and argue that if any violation has been committed it comes under the federal Sherman law and not under Ohio statutes. Five bridge companies surrendered their charters as a result of the war on the bridge trust. They are the Champion Bridge company of Wilmington, the King company of Cleveland, and the Canton, Bellefontaine and Massillon companies. All of the other companies have left the state, the Mount Vernon Bridge company alone remaining to fight the battle of the trust. The circuit court appointed trustees to wind up the affairs of the five companies which gave up their charters.

Toledo's Bridge Cases.

Toledo, O., Oct. 10. — Bridge trust members who were indicted by the grand jury here last spring and winter will have to stand trial. The bridge trust set up a plea that the indictments were defective. After a long consideration Judge Tyler gave out his decision, holding the bills perfect in every respect. Prosecutor Wachenheimer has all the evidence other counties used to convict the bridge men.

Self-Defense.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10. — By a decision of the supreme court George Osmund, who was convicted of manslaughter in Mahoning county and sentenced to the state prison for seven years, is made a free man. The circuit court reversed the judgment of the common pleas court and the supreme court confirms the circuit court. It was shown that Osmund acted in self-defense.

Result of Card Game.

Marietta, O., Oct. 10.—While quarreling over a game of cards in a gambling room Harry Campbell fired three shots at Jess Wallace, proprietor, and fatally wounded him. Two shots took effect, one penetrating the shoulder and the other the arm. Campbell, who figured in the Robinson murder case years ago, is in the county jail. Wallace has little chance of recovery.

Combination Was Easy..

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10.—The Cincinnati, Columbus & Hillsboro Traction company reports that its station at Norwood was robbed of $600. The combination of the safe proved easy for the cracksmen and they were not compelled to use explosives.

Death of Judge Burket.

Findlay, O., Oct. 10. — Judge Jacob F. Burket, who retired from Ohio's supreme court bench two years ago, died at his home here. He suffered several years with brights disease. He served on supreme bench from 1893 to 1904.

Powder Mill Explosion.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 10.—Four men were killed and one seriously injured by an explosion in the dry house at the Dupont Powder company's plant, one mile north of this town. The dead are: Thomas Purcell, Wilson Sassaman, Calvin Gerber, Edward Treisbach. The shocks of the explosion was felt for a radius of 10 miles.

Crews Safe.

Hancock, Mich., Oct. 10.—Word reached here that the crews of the barges Wayne and Foster, which were cast adrift, are safe.

Which Was It?

The governor was puzzled. "Look here," he said, turning to his private secretary. "Can you tell me whether this note comes from my tailor or my legal adviser? They're both named Brown."

The note was as follows:

I have begun your suit. Ready to be tried on Thursday. Come in. BROWN.

—Toledo Blade.

How Trees Are Balanced.

A tree grows in perfect balance on every side. When a large branch shoots out on one side, one of equal size or two smaller appear on the other. The roots are balanced in the same way, a large branch on one side being matched by a large root. The center of gravity is thus always perfectly maintained.

To Meet at Louisville.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 10. — The synod of the German Reformed church of the northwestern section of the country, adjourned in this city after selecting Louisville, Ky., as the next place of meeting.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

How Common Sense Rules Would Save Your Property.

It is an old maxim that fire is a good servant, but a hard master. Shakespeare wrote, "A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench." Fires are the results of accident, of spontaneous combustion and of design. If they have been accidental the cause can generally be discovered, and it will be found they might have been prevented. If the following precautions are taken fires from accident or spontaneous combustion will seldom occur:

Keep your house, store or factory clean.

Never allow rubbish, such as paper, rags, cobwebs, old clothing, boxes, etc., to accumulate in closets and unused rooms.

Never keep gasoline or benzine about the premises.

Never fill your coal oil lamps after dark or near an open fire.

Never run your stove pipes through a wooden partition or through the roof without proper protection.

Never allow your furnace, steam or hot water pipes to come in contact with wood.

Never put up gas brackets so they can be swung against the wooden window casings or against or immediately under curtains.

Never put ashes in a wooden receptacle in or about your premises.

Never keep matches in any but metal or earthen safes, and when you light one never throw it on the floor.

Never allow smoking in proximity to inflammable merchandise or materials.

Never take an open light to examine a gas meter or into a closet.

Never read in bed by candle or lamp light.

Never close up your place of business without going over the entire premises to see that all fires and lights are safe or extinguished.

Never forget that carelessness and negligence are the cause of over two-thirds of all fires.

Never forget to have pails or buckets and water near at hand for immediate use in case of emergency.

How to Put a Patch on a Tire.

It is highly important, of course, that when a patch is to be put on a tire it shall be done in the best style. It is equally important at times to remove a patch, and then the better the work was done in the first place the harder it will be to undo it. One of the best agents to use for this purpose is an ordinary flatiron. It should be heated through, but should not be made too hot, and the best way to get the proper temperature is to immerse it for a time in boiling water. This will not make the iron so hot that it will injure the tire and, after it has been placed upon a patch for a few minutes, the cement will soften nicely. When this domestic appliance is not at hand a good substitute may be found in a clean hammer head, which may be heated by placing it for a time on the exhaust pipe or the cylinder head. Care should be taken not to have the metal too hot, and in the use of a flatiron the best results—the safest, that is—may be obtained by holding the iron close to the patch, but not actually in contact with it.

How to Make a Complexion Soap.

An ideal soap for the complexion is made by taking oatmeal, castile soap and carbolic acid, says the Boston Herald. The oatmeal should be boiled until it has the consistency of thick jelly, then the castile soap should be shaved fine and reduced to a paste with the addition of a little water, after which the two must be mixed together in proportion of two parts castile to one part oatmeal. A vigorous stirring is then given the mixture, and during the process a small quantity of peroxide of hydrogen or diluted carbolic acid is added, a teaspoonful to each quart of the mixture. The soap should then be allowed to cool and when hard may be cut up into cakes of the size most preferred. Oblong pieces about an inch long and wide by half an inch thick will be found more convenient than any other size.

Musical Note.

A gentleman at a musical party where the lady was very particular not to have the concord of sweet sounds interrupted, seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper, "How could you stir the fire without interrupting the music?"

"Between the bars!" replied the friend.—Home Notes.

Man's Debasing Influence.

"This African explorer whose experiences are being published in some of the papers says parrots are delicious eating. I always thought they were very tough."

"But he refers to wild parrots. It's their association with men that makes most parrots tough."—Philadelphia Press.

What She Said.

Jack—I thought you were very attentive to Miss Banker. Tom—I was, but after what she said I shall have nothing more to do with her. Jack—What did she say? Tom—She said "No."

Making the Dirt Fly.

Washington Oct. 10.—Chief Engineer Stevens of the isthmian canal commission reported the excavation of 244,844 cubic yards in August and 239,000 cubic yards in September in the Culebra cut, each exceeding any previous month. The double tracking of the Panama railroad is going forward steadily.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Herman Vogt, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Rhine, of Duncan street, a daughter.

Mrs. J L. Hornberger has gone to Creston to spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. A. L. Tuttle.

Joseph F. Bizzi, of Alliance, was fined $25 and costs for selling tobacco to boys under 16 years of age.

Mrs. Herman Schwartz, of Newark, N. J., is visiting her mother, Mrs R. A. Bahney, at her residence in East Main street.

Eight new members received the right of fellowship at the communion service at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

The Misses Irene Schrader and Glenna Volkmor left Wednesday to visit friends in Pittsburg and to attend the exposition.

Three buildings in the business center of West Salem, O., were destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of $10,000.

Mrs. Frank Lynch and infant daughter, of Cleveland, are guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. J. H. Ogden, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs James Wagoner and son, Leonard Wagoner, returned Sunday evening after a few days' visit with friends in Pittsburg.

Mrs. George Riller, of Winebsurg, has returned home after a several days' visit at the home of Mrs. Margaret Steitz, in West Main street.

Miss Ella Hattery and Albert J. Hose, both of this city, were married Monday afternoon in Justice Spidle's office. They will go to housekeeping at once.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Brenner, twin sons. Mr. Brenner is a well known auctioneer and lives on the Johnson farm, near West Brookfield.

Mrs. Theoda Seigfried, of Akron, aged 19, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head, Tuesday. She was despondent over continued illness.

Abraham Horn, of Mt. Vernon, the wealthiest farmer in Knox county, fell from the haymow of his barn Tuesday and broke his neck, death resulting almost instantly.

Dr. F. H. Chidester left Wednesday morning for Toledo, to spend a few days with his brother, E. D. Chidester. He will be back in his office Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Weaver entertained the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Clokey, of Braddock, Pa., with a dinner at their residence in East Main street Tuesday evening.

Clarence Sibila, who went thru the San Francisco earthquake and who has been in the West since that time is now at his home in East Oak street. He intends to make Massillon his home in the future.

An operation has been performed upon the two year old son of Harvey James, of East Greenville, at the Mt. Airy hospital to remove a nickel from the esophagus, just at the top of the breast bone. The child is recovering.

Retail grocers in this state are to have their own insurance company, which will be known as the Ohio Retail Grocers' Mutual Insurance Company. The company probably will begin writing policies November 1.

State School Commissioner E. A. Jones, who came to the city to attend the dedication services of the new Presbyterian church, expects to return to Columbus this evening. Mrs. Jones will remain until Friday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snyder.

William W. Graybill, of East Greenville, and Miss Abbie Bair, of Canal Dover, were quietly married Saturday evening, October 6, by the Rev. William J. Williams, at the M. E. parsonage at West Brookfield. Mr. and Mrs. Graybill will take up their residence in East Greenville.

The funeral of the late Percy Spuhler was held from St. Joseph's Catholic church at 9 30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating. The pall bearers were Charles Willis, Edward Race, Charles Race, Leavitt Schertzer, William Reynolds and Albert Henry. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Clokey, of Braddock, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jones, of Columbus, were guests of honor at a dinner of ten covers given by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Edgar at their residence, in South East street, Monday evening. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Conard.

Chief of Police Ertle has received notice from the chief of police in Lima that worthless checks are being past in several Ohio cities with jewelers the victims in the majority of cases. Chief Ertle desires the business men to know of the condition and take warning from the experience of those who have been swindled.

The funeral of the late Catherine Elizabeth Higerd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Higerd, was held from the residence in Wellman street at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the Rev. R. R Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by the Rev. H, W. Dewey, of the First Methodist church, officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

In the account of the settlement of the differences between the miners and the coal operators, in Wednesday's Independent, John H. Adams's name by mistake appeared in the list of operators present. Mr. Adams is the secretary of the miners' district organization and was present at the meeting as one of the miners' representatives.

Arrangements have been made for holding three Sunday school institutes in the Canton district of the M. E. church. The places and dates selected are Minerva the 16th, Simpson church at Canton on the 17th and Columbiana on the 18th, under the direction of Dr. Charles Rhoads, field secretary of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. church. Three sessions will be held each day.

The Ohio state board of agriculture held a meeting in Columbus on September 27, and established the farmer's institutes to be held under its management during the winter of 1906 07. The meetings in Stark county are to be held in Marlboro, New Berlin. Osnaburg and Navarre. A bulletin containing full and complete information as to dates, speakers, etc, will be mailed to all presidents and secretaries in the state.

A Wooster dispatch to a Columbus paper says: The people of Dalton are indignant at an undertaker who they think handled the corpse of a 6 year-old boy, that died of diphtheria, very carelessly, and are fearful that what he did will cause an epidemic. It is charged that the undertaker, rather than get his new hearse muddy, carried the casket thru the main street of the village to the cemetery. The child that died was a 6-year-old son of B. F. Hess, a prominent merchant of the place. Mrs. Hess and four children are down with the disease. Hess is unable to secure a nurse and was compelled to close up his market and grocery store, and take care of the sick himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Rider gave a dinner of fourteen covers at their residence, 35 Third street, Tuesday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. David Bowen, of Seattle, Wash., who are visiting at the Huber residence in East Main street. The guests were seated at a round table which had a centerpiece of dahlias. The dinner was followed by the game of "five hundred." Mrs. D. S. Gardner and Mr. Bowen had the best scores and were awarded the prizes, a hand-painted china plate and a box of cigars. Mrs. Bowen as the chief guest of honor was given a handsome cut glass dish. Mrs. M. A. Fisher, of Canton, was the only other out of town guest present.

OBITUARY.

PERCY J. SPUHLER.

Percy J. Spuhler, aged 19 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spuhler, 285 East Oak street, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon of a complication of diseases. The deceased is survived by his parents, one brother, Harold, and four sisters, Olivia, Harriet, Elma and Lulu Spuhler, of this city. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CHARLES SAUERER.

Charles Sauerer, aged 25 years, died at the family residence, 52 Water street, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Death was due to peritonitis. The body was sent to Applecreek Monday morning and the funeral was held from the Applecreek church at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The deceased is survived by three brothers and two sisters. They are Ira Sauerer, of Orrville, and William, Earl and Miss Dorothy Sauerer and Mrs. William Dance, of Massillon. Interment was made in the Applecreek cemetery.

WILHELM ZEEB.

Wilhelm Zeeb, aged 2 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeeb, near the city, Saturday morning, of brain fever. The funeral was held from the family residence at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. JULIA A. CUNNINGHAM.

Mrs. Julia A. Cunningham, aged 91 years, died at the home of the Caldwell sisters in Sippo on Sunday. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock Tuesday from the residence. Interment will be made in the Lower cemetery near Marshallville.

DANIEL GRAYBILL.

Daniel Graybill, the 14-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Graybill, of East Greenville, died at 11 o'clock Saturday evening. Death was caused by cholera infantum. The funeral will be held from the East Gerenville Methodist church at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. W. Williams officiating. Interment will be made in the East Greenville cemetery.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, October 1, 1906:

LADIES.

Neal, Miss Annie.

MEN.

Correll, Eugene	Cutrona, Frank, (2)
Derr, C. W.	Kochler, Otto
Tylbord, Harry	Wagner, Wm.
Williams, J. D.	Young, J. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

SUNDAY WAS A DAY OF PRAISE.

Dedication Ceremonies of the Presbyterian Church.

WAS A DAY OF ORGANIZATION.

The Congregation and All Societies Have Been Increased in Number—The Church is Out of Debt — Brotherhood was Formed.

Three distinct services made up the dedication ceremonies of the Presbyterian church Sunday. The morning service was intended for members of the congregation, the afternoon for the Sunday school and visiting pastors and the evening for the Christian Endeavor Society and the public.

Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, was the leading spirit in carrying on the day's program and into all of it instilled a desire for more work thru his "brotherhood" plan. Mr. Powell gave an address at the morning's service and spoke on the subject nearest to his work. Later in the day a brotherhood was organized in the church. The dedicatory program was carried out in full at each service. At the conclusion of the morning service pledges were asked for any amounts to be used to defray the expenses incidental to furnishing the church.

The Sunday school was given the privilege of the main room during the afternoon and visitors and members of the congregation were asked to take seats in the adjoining room or in the gallery. Mr. Powell again took charge and announced that there were 405 scholars regularly enrolled on the books at that time. This number is double the roll of membership a few weeks ago. The pastors of the other churches in Massillon attended the afternoon service and at the conclusion of the Sunday school rally each pastor was asked to say a few words. Mr. Powell urged the Sunday school scholars to bring in their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters and insist that they join some of the numerous classes in this branch of the church's work. Mr. Powell and the Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor, insisted that no person belonging to another church be asked to join in the new Presbyterian movement. The 405 scholars present resolved to have a membership of 500 by next Sunday. Mr. Powell told the scholars he would remain in the city a few days.

The Christian Endeavor Society was address by Mr. Powell in the evening and was congratulated for its earnest work in doubling its membership during the past few weeks. Mr. Powell gave an address to an audience that filled every part of the large auditorium, the adjoining Sunday school room and the galleries and parlors on the second floor. At the conclusion of the meeting intended for the society, Mr. Powell again took up his brotherhood subject and outlined what has already been done and what possibilities there are for advancing rapidly in the work which is hardly commenced. A chapter of his organization was formed here with about one hundred members with A. E. Oberlin, president; W. P. Fox, secretary; Charles E. Wagner, treasurer; the Rev. R. R. Bigger, chaplain, and an executive committee of twelve with Martin Brenner, chairman.

Several musical selections were given during the day and many hymns were sung. The day's ceremonies were brought to a close after Mr. Powell's evening address by the singing of the doxology.

The church is out of debt. It cost $50,000 in round numbers and about $6,000 was subscribed during the past week. No organized effort was made Sunday to collect funds to meet obligations. Only the regular offerings were received.

TRAIN STRUCK AUTO.

G. J. Sailer Narrowly Escaped Death This Afternoon.

G. J. Sailer with Roscoe Keller beside him in his big red touring car, was crossing the Pennsylvania railroad at Cherry street at 3.45 Monday afternoon when the conveyance was struck by an engine pulling Pennsylvania train No. 6, which was about three hours late. Mr. Sailer and his companion jumped. The machine was bodly damaged.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Springtime Fragrance at Home of John Erb.

John Erb, living on rural route No. 2, near Sixteen, possesses an apple tree now in full bloom, it being the second time this season the tree has taken on its springtime appearance and fragrance.

SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Schooner Had Seventeen Chinamen on Board.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The schooner yacht Frolic, for which government officials have been searching for over two weeks, was captured here today. Two men were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in smuggling Chinese into this country. Seventeen Chinese, believed to be passengers, were also arrested. The vessel was confiscated by government officials.

The men arrested state that the Frolic sailed from Boston August 29. On arriving at Placentia, Newfoundland, forty-two Chinamen were taken aboard. Twenty-seven Chinamen escaped before the police discovered the Frolic in the harbor here.

DEATH DUE TO PARALYSIS

Samuel Hornberger Died on Wednesday Morning.

FUNERAL FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Death of W. H. Hammer at Canal Fulton — A Well Known Citizen and Business Man of That Town.

Samuel Hornberger, aged 62 years, a well known and prosperous farmer of Tuscarawas township, died at the family home, two and one-half miles southwest of Massillon, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to a paralytic stroke. Mr. Hornberger suffered the first stroke about one year ago, a second stroke about ten days ago, and two strokes Tuesday evening. The deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hornberger and was born in Wayne county, but moved to Tuscarawas township with his parents when 5 years old. He spent his life on the Tuscarawas township farm. Mr. Hornberger is survived by his wife, one son, Emanuel Hornberger one brother, Emanuel Hornberger, and one sister, Mrs. Hiram Obendorff. The funeral will be held from the late residence Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock and from Myer's church at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

W. H. HAMMER.

Canal Fulton, Oct. 10.—W. H. Hammer, aged 33 years, a well known citizen of Canal Fulton, died at his home here Wednesday morning, after an illness of about five years. Mr. Hammer was born in Canal Fulton, and had lived here all his life. He was president of the Canal Fulton Tool Company and a member of the church of St. Philip and St. James. He is survived by his wife, his parents, three brothers and one sister. The latter are Edward Hammer, of Boston, Mass.; Felix and Purcell Hammer and Mrs. Mattie Biller, of Canal Fulton. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

A SOLEMN FUNCTION.

Closing of Forty Hours Devotion at St. Mary's Church.

The closing service of the forty hours' devotion which has been in progress at St. Mary's church was attended by a congregation which filled the immense edifice to its doors Tuesday evening. Priests from Canton, Canal Fulton, West Brookfield, Navarre and other places assisted the Rev. Michael Vollmayer, rector, and the Rev. Leo Reinartz, curate, in carrying out the elaborate ceremonial.

A procession, headed by the Knights of St. John and including the present class of first communicants, flower girls and acolytes, with the officiating clergy walking beneath a canopy, marched down the main aisle from the high altar and up the side aisles. The electric lights which were installed in the sanctuary last week were all turned on and together with the pealing of bells and the special music rendered by the choir and organist, combined to produce an effect both solemn and beautiful.

BEVERIDGE ILL.

All His Speaking Engagements Will be Cancelled.

Boston, Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press)—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is ill at the home of George B. Baker, in Brookline, and it is probable all his speaking engagements will be cancelled.

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)

Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance. No extra charge.

CONDITIONS APPEAR GOOD

The Miners' Officials Take a Hopeful View.

ARE NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

The Operators Hope to Overcome the Trouble About a Lack of Sufficient Cars to Keep the Mines in Operation Every Day.

"There should be a continued period of good work for the miners of the Massillon district," said President Peter Gorman before leaving the city after the conference with the operators when a rule was adopted governing the penalty to be given miners for loading dirty coal. "There are no other questions to bring up any serious trouble at present as far as I can see," continued Mr. Gorman. "The rules have been determined upon in the various parts of the district with regard to purely local conditions. The miners are working on an average of four days each week. The car shortage is a serious problem and does not seem to improve."

"The mining conditions in the state are in excellent condition," said State President Green before he left the city. "There are but few local disturbances. I see no reason why the Massillon miners and operators should not continue their harmonious relations until the end of the present wage scale term. The great Hocking district is busy and the Ohio River districts are sending out large amounts of coal. Many companies were late in starting up their mines and this will help the miners to remain at work during the winter."

The conference of operators and miners brot out statements that the car shortage is one of the most serious questions now before the operators of Ohio. The Massillon district is affected to a greater extent than some of the larger districts. This is due to business reasons alone, as it is but natural for a railroad company to take more care of a large shipper than the small one. The state railroad commission has been asked to investigate the alleged favoritism of some railroad companies toward the larger coal companies.

The wholesale dealers in Hocking coal are about to advance the price of their coal, and this will mean an advance to the users of this coal. As yet no advance has been announced for Massillon coal. Wholesale dealers are guarded in their statements on this point and are waiting for developments in the open market and cooler weather, which will determine the supply needed. West Virginia coal is finding a market in Cleveland and is coming gradually into direct competition with the Massillon product. The market conditions are in an unstable condition.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

SOLD IMPURE MILK.

Canton Milkman is Fined Fifty Dollars.

Canton, Oct. 10.—Jacob Isler, a farmer residing southwest of the city, was before Mayor Turnbull Wednesday morning on a charge of selling adulterated milk to the Sanitary Milk Company, of this city. The health department secured a number of samples of milk sold by Isler and had them analyzed and the examination showed that there was an absence of butter fats found in pure milk. Isler admitted that he had sold the milk complained of, but stated that he had purchased the milk from different farmers and that if there was anything wrong with it that it was not with his knowledge. He was given a fine of $50 and costs, the entire amount being $54. Those in charge of the health office in the city hall say that complaints of this nature frequently reach the office and that examples will be made of some of the men who furnish impure milk to the people of the city.

Charles Lawbaugh, who was charged with making an assault upon Michael Bast about a week ago, entered a plea of guilty before Mayor Turnbull and was given a fine of $10 and costs. Both parties to the controversy were present and stated their sides of the case.

BOYCOTT THREATENED.

South American Countries Opposed to Roosevelt.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Printed circulars, threatening that South American countries will boycott the goods of American manufacturers who vote for President Roosevelt's principles in the next presidential election, have been received by several manufacturing concerns here.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Chorus Girl Instantly Killed at a Chicago Hotel.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Miss Florence McDonald, a member of the chorus of the "Blue Moon" Company, was killed today by falling out of the fourth story window of the Windsor-Clifton hotel. Miss Debonnar, the only witness, told the police Miss McDonald came to her room with the intention of eating luncheon, and while sitting in the window sill lost her balance. Miss Debonnar was arrested, pending the coroner's inquest.

MANY VISITORS.

Hospitable Brookfield Welcomes the Coming Guest.

West Brookfield, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Christian Graybill, of Massillon, spent Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jacob Wolf here.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and daughter, of Massillon, Mrs. Gnau, of Akron, Miss James and Miss Hale, of Massillon, took supper with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanford, of this place, on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Chippensburg, Pa., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Ickes here.

Henry Friend is busy, threshing for the farmers hereabouts.

William Llewellyn has sold his milk route to John Brogan, of this place. Mr. Brogan expects to cover the route in a few days

Mrs. Tina Speck, has returned to her home in Indian Territory, after a six weeks' visit with many relatives and friends.

There will be a card social at the residence of Fred Hinderschied Thursday evening for the benefit of St. Barbara's church.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT hear from it

Foot Ball Goods.

We have a full and complete assortment of FOOT BALL Goods.

Our Prices Will Please You.

Rider & Snyder,

Bell 116-R Stark 210

Our Eye Glass Mounting fits flat on the nose. The essential feature is comfort and security and a job that is neat and pleasing, and will keep the lenses in proper alignment.

HAWVER

OPTICIAN, 17 S. Erie St.

THE BEE HIVE STORE

New Fleeced Wrappers and Night Gowns

These new lines show the prettiest new styles and a pleasing variety of colorings and patterns of materials. Each garment is cut generously full and is finished nicely.

For a Special This Week.

Choice of a big line of Wrappers, in values up to $1.50, only..... $1.00

The New Flannelette Night Gowns.

A day or so ago we received our new line of Flannelette Gowns for Women, Misses and Children. To start the selling off briskly we offer some very interesting values.

Ladies' Gowns—extra wide—made of blue and white and pink and white striped flannelette, special at..... 50c

Ladies' Gowns of good heavy flannelette in very pretty colorings—very attractive garments and unusual values, at.. 89c and 75c

At $1.00 — You have choice of Gowns, well made and neatly finished — very pretty styles—plain colors, stripes and checks— $1 00

Misses' and Children's Gowns, sizes for all ages—made in pretty styles of good weight materials—special values, at ..... 50c and 29c

The New and Pretty

Flannelettes

in the Domestic Section.

One table heavy fleeced Outings, worth 7c, go on sale this week at only..... 5c

One table heavy fleeced Shaker Outing Flannel, in light and dark colors, at..... 7c

One table of Outing Remnants, ten to twenty yard lengths, light and dark—with fancy stripes and checks, worth 10c, sale price..... 8c

One table of double fold Flannelette for Kimonas and house jackets, regular 12c and 15c goods, sale price.....yard 10c

One table of Bates' Seersucker Ginghams—the 15c kind, for this early October sale, only....yard 10c

Fifty dozen Flannelette Skirts, made with flounce—worth 59c, for this October sale, only...each 39c

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EXPERT BIG GUN FIRING

How the Missouri's Gunners Riddled Targets.

A SHOT MISSED THE MARK

elve Inch and Eight Inch Guns ired With Great Rapidity Without ne Miss While Vessel Was Making en Knots an Hour—President oosevelt an Enthusiastic Witness.

When President Roosevelt recently atched the target practice of the battleship Missouri off the port of Provincetown, Mass., he saw four targets riddled by shells from big guns in a way that won his enthusiastic approval of the work of the gunners, ays a special dispatch to the New ork Herald. The targets were 1,000 rds distant, and the ship was steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour.

Two twelve-inch guns were fired at rget No. 1, four shots each, and ev- shot scored a hit, the whole eight ing fired in three and one-half minutes. The gun pointers were W. Gibons and C. Blanchard, boatswain's ates, while B. F. Hare, seaman, ained the turret.

President Roosevelt was standing here he could plainly see the shots in heir flight and see them hit the target. 's the shells one after another struck he target he would bring his right fist nto the left palm as though he were triking a blow and exclaim: "Bully! hat's great! Now, isn't that fine? nother right through!"

When the eighth shot had punched s huge hole right under the bull's eye he president cried out: "Eight shots, nd every one right square through he target! It's wonderful! And welve inch at that!"

Mr. Roosevelt learned that for more han a year every twelve inch shot ired on the Missouri has struck the arget.

No. 2 target was made by G. H. Loveland, seaman, gun pointer of No. 14 six-inch gun. The first shot struck the bullseye, a small square in the center of the target, and the other seven shots struck right around it. The eight shots were fired in fifty-two seconds, beginning with the gun unloaded.

No. 3 target was made by R. E. Pendery, boatswain's mate, gun pointer of No. 2 six-inch gun. His eight shots, all hits, were fired in fifty-three seconds, starting with gun unloaded.

No. 4 target was made by H. Solesses, seaman, second pointer. He grouped his eight shots, all hits, about the bullseye and fired his string in fifty-one seconds, beginning immediately after Pendery had finished, so that it was practically a continuous string of sixteen shots, all of them hits, made in 104 seconds.

After the target firing a picture was being taken of the president when some one suggested it would be fine o have a picture of the gun pointers.

"Just the thing!" said Mr. Roosevelt. "Just what I want! Have them all up, and we'll have a picture."

Aft the gun pointers went, all as eager to appear in a picture with the president as they had been to hit the target for him and show him what reliable and steady shooters they are.

FARMING TIPS FROM BOYS.

ions Show Parents How to Double Their Yield of Corn.

Professor G. D. Christie of Purdue, Ind., assisted by L. H. W. Henry, president of the farmers' institute, has demonstrated that the yield of corn an be more than doubled when proper eed is selected and the corn is raised according to scientific methods, says a dispatch from Laport, Ind. To prove the practicability of the theory more than a hundred plots were cared for in a contest in Laporte county that began last year and recently closed. The most noticeable instance was where a boy's plot was found growing alongside a field of corn planted by his father, who is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in that township.

The boy's corn averages twelve feet in height, while the father's corn is only seven feet high. The boy's corn will yield about double that of the father's field.

Professor Christie was pleased with the general showing made. When the corn is husked it is said there will be fields cultivated by boys that will yield 100 bushels to the acre.

To Wed Kick-a-Hole-in-the-Sky.

If a name counts for anything Mitchell Jasper, an Indian living in Delta county, Mich., took a flier directly in the face of fate when he appeared before the county clerk in Escanaba and secured a license to marry Mary Kick-a-Hole-in-the-Sky, says the Chicago News. Jasper's prospects are further endangered by the fact that the name of his future mother-in-law is Afraid-of-No-Man. It is feared by the friends of the bridegroom to be that if Mary Kick-a-Hole-in-the-Sky inherited any of the traits which the name of her mother signifies Jasper's dream of wedded bliss is destined to receive a severe olt.

Sixteen Names For a Baby.

Henry Gottbrath of Louisville, Ky., esiring to compliment the members of e. 12 Engine company for having ved his house from destruction by e, said he intended to name his newborn babe after the members of the mpany, says a Louisville dispatch. had the child christened John Smith l Graham Matt Kelly Ralph D. n Edward Buckner George Boy- David MacCorkhill Henry Gotth.

FAIR FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Plans Laid For an International Exposition There In 1913.

Rufus P. Jennings, chairman of the executive committee of the California promotion committee, who is in New York aiding in the establishment of an eastern branch of that body, said recently, according to the New York Times, that San Francisco is going to have an international exposition in 1913.

"The exposition, which will be called the Pacific Ocean exposition, will be in celebration of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa," said Mr. Jennings. "It will also celebrate the opening of the Panama canal, which we expect will be ready by that time. Congress will be asked to appropriate $5,000,000 on condition that an equal sum is raised in California.

"The idea of an exposition was first suggested by R. B. Hale, a dry goods manufacturer of San Francisco, in a speech before the members of the California promotion committee at a dinner in June, 1904. Since that time we have been quietly at work gathering statistics on fairs and expositions that have been held in the past. Our idea is to profit by the errors and successes of these expositions.

"In the rehabilitation of San Francisco we are keeping this exposition in mind. It is influencing our judgment in certain matters concerning the rebuilding of the city. Our chief concern in the rehabilitation at this time is utility. At present we are planning to make all our streets wide. Van Ness avenue is wide, and it stopped the fire. We are going to make the streets of the new city wide for this reason. And then we are trying to devise some system of salt water mains. It was distressing to see the city destroyed by fire while water lay all around it.

"San Francisco's greatest need is skilled labor. There are probably 35,000 men engaged in the building trades now, and as many more could find employment. There is a remarkable scarcity of clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers. We are doing our best to get persons of this character to come to the city."

AUTO FOR A TIBETAN LAMA

He Will Have to Build a Road Before He Can Use It.

One sequel to the British intrusion into the forbidden land of Tibet, from which age long custom excluded western inventions, will be the immediate introduction of the automobile, according to a special cable dispatch from London to the New York Sun. Captain O'Connor, British trade agent at Gyantse, is taking an eighty horsepower motor car for the use of the grand lama of Tashi Lhumpo.

The incongruity is increased by the fact that neither cart roads nor carts are known in the neighborhood of Tashi Lhumpo, and the motor will be the first wheeled vehicle the natives have seen. The Tashi lama will have a road made from his monastery to Gyantse, where there is a new British road.

The car will be delivered in pieces at Calcutta and taken by train to Darjiling, where it will be loaded on the backs of coolies. The heaviest part, weighing 600 pounds, will be slung on poles and carried by ten men. It will thus be carried over the frozen mountain passes, some of them 14,500 feet high, and down to the Chumbs valley where the parts will be assembled, and the car will proceed under its own power along the new British road and across the level plains to Gyantse.

There a lama will learn the mysteries of the chauffeur's art. It is predicted that once the Tashi lama has experienced the joys of motoring he will not rest until he drives triumphantly to the sacred city of Lassa. This, however is yet impracticable owing to the lack of roads.

MONEY IN THE CACTUS.

Nuisance of the Sand Plains to Be Turned Into Alcohol.

Cactus plants, of which there are millions of acres in Texas and Mexico are to be used for manufacturing alcohol, says a dispatch from Antonio, Tex A company of North Carolina capitalists has been formed to build a factory in west Texas. The mill will be in operation when the use of denatured alcohol becomes general.

It has been demonstrated that a ton of cactus will yield a thousand pounds of wood alcohol. Cactus land on the plains of west Texas and Mexico is now estimated to be worth $75 an acre Heretofore this land has sold at $3 to $5 an acre.

Records of Diners on a Cloth.

Making a tablecloth a souvenir o happy hours is an odd idea that is being carried out by Mrs. Franklin Bell wife of General Bell, chief of the general staff of the United States army says a correspondent of the New York Press. On a fine damask table cover she has caused to be written the names of her guests at luncheon, with the dates of entertainment and short quotations about the feast. This cloth was spread only when Mrs. Bell entertained a guest for the first time, and the newcomer was requested to do the writing in pencil. At her leisure Mrs Bell overtraced the markings in indelible ink, which will defy the onslaughts of the laundress.

Cranes Fashionable.

A new pet has been found for society. Snakes, lizards and harmless reptiles of all sorts have had their day The latest is the "demoiselle crane," numbers of which are being shot, says the Washington Star. The cranes are about two feet high, lavender colored with black throats. They have charming bright red eyes and are very tame. They stalk about the garden, their long bills ferreting out the worms among the grass and leaves.

LONDON A SPENDTHRIFT.

Recklessness of Borough Councils Makes Taxes Soar.

London, Oct. 10.—Notwithstanding the disrepute into which the so-called Progressive party in London has fallen on account of the indiscretions and extravagances in which its representatives in the borough councils have indulged, there is no ground at this moment for expecting the party's overthrow in the municipal elections on November 1.

Present indications do not justify more than a slight hope that the people who want municipal reform can be aroused to an active campaign against the Progressives, notwithstanding the fact that it is a matter of common knowledge that in every borough where the Progressives are in power the rates are steadily and rapidly increasing because of lavish and most unreasonable Socialistic expenditures. Enormous sums have been spent in the last few years by the Progressives for libraries, baths, housing schemes, parks, music, street improvements, street lighting, tram lines, and other things, so that the average rate in London has been increased about fifty per cent since 1890, and is now 7s. 6d in the pound.

The Progressive municipal trader has no such word as "economy" in his lexicon. He takes up with any and all experiments in municipal trading, without the slightest regard for the interests of the ratepayers. The fact that a proposed undertaking is likely to cost tremendously does not worry him. Indeed, it is often said that costliness lends enchantment to his view.

In Battersea last Saturday a new building was opened by the borough council. It is fitted up for billiards, bagatelle, chess, draughts, and other games, including several tables for shovehalfpenny. The cost of the building and its maintenance will come out of the rates.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Account Barred by Statute of Limitation.

Wooster, O., Oct. 10.—The suit filed here some weeks ago against Judge Robert Adair, prominent in temperance agitation, to collect an old bill for liquor and cigars alleged to have been furnisht when Adair was a candidate, was knocked out of court by Judge Maxwell Tuesday afternoon.

Judge Maxwell sustained the demurrer on the ground that the petition alleged a contract against public policy and that the account was barred by statute of limitation.

B. & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions

To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit those cities.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West.

Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agent.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ELTON.

Elton, Oct. 11.—We had our first frost of this season Monday morning.

Philip Zigler, of Huntington county, Ind., visited old friends and associations in this vicinity last week.

Work on the new railroad cutoff south of town is progressing rapidly.

Elmer Boughman is recovering from a siege of typhoid fever.

The Rev. Mr. Keyes, of Cleveland, has arranged to deliver a lecture on "The Hero and Battle of Lake Erie" in the M. E. church at this place on the evening of October 29. He will also lecture on "The Land We Rescued from Great Britain—America," and he will illustrate these lectures with one hundred and fifty stereopticon views. This will afford all who can come an excellent chance to hear a lecture of the highest order.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

The Modern Way and the Crude Methods of Early Days.

The sugar season opens a busy industry in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Buckets are loaded on to the ox sleds, boxes of spiles and axes and away to the sugar orchard!

Sugar making nowadays is a science. Only in the extreme rural sections still remain the wooden buckets and cedar spiles, but there is still a sugar warmth, a bursting of healthy joy that breaks forth just as the swelling buds on the maples.

No longer are there the crude methods of an open fire, of the kettles strung on green forked poles. Possibly sugar making has lost some of its genuine savor in the modern evaporators, but the product—and its commercial feature is of all importance—is finer grained, of purer color, freer from bits of bark and other foreign refuse.

Important changes in the sugar industry have lessened the work of the farmer. In the early days wooden buckets and handmade cedar spiles were used. That made bother in the orchard, for the bucket had to be placed on the ground, and the spile could not be far above it else the wind would blow the sap to one side and thus waste it.

As the snow melted the spiles had to be drawn, new holes nearer the ground made and the bucket replaced.

Nowadays the spiles are of metal and the pails are hung on them. The evaporator is a sample of the rapid strides in sugar making facilities. The modern orchard has tin or galvanized pails and metal spiles.

Occasionally a tree runs a bucket full every fair day during the season, an average of ten quarts, although the general run is about half that amount, unless the weather holds so the trees run during the night.

Good, honest sirup weighs eleven pounds to the gallon, and it takes a barrel of thirty-two gallons of sap to make a gallon of sirup.

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.—Thomas Scott.

The river Orinoco has more tributaries than any other river. The total number is put at 2,500, including 436 large streams.

VITALITY THE MAIN THING.

He Who Has It Pulls Through, but the Other Fellow Dies.

Two men undergo operations of the same character in a hospital. The same surgeon does the work. The conditions are identical. Equal care is exercised in each operation, and each is successfully performed. Yet one man recovers; the other dies. Or there is a tremendous business pressure which does not let up for months. It puts the men under a terrible strain. One man goes to pieces, and his business is wrecked. He cannot keep the pace; he loses control of himself. His rival has no better brains than he, perhaps not so good, yet he pulls through successfully. We say that there is a difference in vitality; that one man has more of it than the other.

I once saw a man in a hospital who was suffering from five fatal diseases, and yet he would not die. He had kept on living year after year in spite of everything. He refused to succumb We find the same thing illustrated every day. In a shipwreck there are men who seem to give up their lives without a struggle, without any power to resist; others cling to an open raft for days without food, almost frozen, constantly whipped by the waves, but for some reason or other they survive. The vitality in them is strong.

Notice how rapidly and surely one man recovers himself after a nervous breakdown while another drags along through years of semi-invalidism. Notice the results upon two men of a long cold drench of rain. One of them comes down with pneumonia; the other suffers no ill effects. How is it to be explained?

He has a reserve somewhere—an inner power of resistance, an aggressive something that will not be downed. We call it vitality. A man can't have a more valuable asset than that. It means joy instead of dumps, success instead of failure, life perhaps instead of death.—Luther H. Gulick, M. D., in World's Work.

The Modern Dinner.

A medical journal complains that the modern dinner has become an extremely depressing affair and that, so far from being a feast of reason and a flow of soul, the conversation is a mere interchange of symptoms, details of operations or the advantages of this or that cure. Such topics evidently are not provocative of remarks that set the table in a roar, nor do they tend to promote the good digestion which should wait on appetite. Indeed, there is little appetite for digestion to wait upon. The daintiest of menus is disregarded when the diners are under a regime, and courses pass untouched, while powders are openly stirred into wineglasses.

Following Directions.

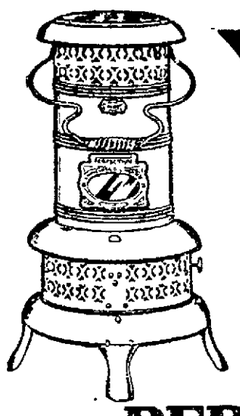
Jones had been quite ill. One day the doctor called and found him in a bathtub.

"Why, man, are you crazy? You must be anxious to die."

"No, I ain't," protested poor Jones, "but didn't you say that your last medicine was to be taken in water?"—London Answers.

Not Intended.

He (after introduction)—Allow me to inform you that I am the last of the great family of the Van Silteus. She (thoughtfully) — Delighted to hear it, I'm sure.—Le Rire.



No More Cold Rooms

If you only knew how much comfort can be derived from a PERFECTION Oil Heater—how simple and economical its operation, you would not be without it another day.

You can quickly make warm and cozy any cold room or hallway—no matter in what part of the house. You can heat water, and do many other things with the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick as high or low as you can—there's no danger. Carry heater from room to room. All parts easily cleaned. Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device.

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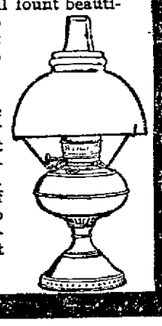

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

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DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these afflicted. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skilful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skilful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

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Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O

RATES OF TAXATION

In pursuance of law, I, Harry C Knobloch, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, do hereby give notice that the number of mills levied on each dollar of property listed for taxation within said county for the year 1906 is as follows:

FOR STATE PURPOSES—Sinking Fund .1 m; University Fund .245 m, State School 1. m. Total State Levy 1.345 mills.

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES—County Fund 1.7 m, Bridge Fund 1.1 m, Poor Fund .1 m; Children's Home Fund .3 m; Judicial Fund .1 m, Soldiers' Relief Fund .3 m; Workhouse and Agricultural Funds .2 m, Interest and Debt Fund 1. m; Building Fund .5 m; Election Fund .2 m; State and County Road Fund .2 m; Improvement Public Highway Fund 255 m. Total County Levy 5.955 mills.

FOR LOCAL PURPOSES—See table below:

Townships and Corporations.	State		County		Road		T'w'p.		School		S'ndry		Poor		Corp.		Dec. R		JuneR		Total		
	Mills	1000's	Mills	1000's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	Mills	100's	
1 Bethlehem	1	345	5	955	2	30		80	6	10		10		20			9	60	7	20	16	80	1
2 Canton	1	345	5	955	2	00		30	4	80				50			8	30	6	40	14	90	2
3 Jackson	1	345	5	955	1	50		80	6	00	1	00		20			9	20	7	60	13	80	3
4 Lake	1	345	5	955	1	50		10	5	80							8	10	6	60	14	70	4
5 Lawrence	1	345	5	955	2	50		30	4	50				20			8	80	6	20	15	00	5
6 Lexington	1	345	5	955	3	50		30	4	80		10					9	80	6	20	16	00	6
7 Marlboro	1	345	5	955	2	30		60	8	00							10	30	7	90	13	20	7
8 Nimishillen	1	345	5	955	2	50		60	5	20							8	60	6	60	15	20	8
9 Osnaburg	1	345	5	955	2	70		80	4	00			1	00			9	30	6	50	15	80	9
10 Paris	1	345	5	955	2	90		40	5	00							9	30	6	30	15	60	10
11 Perry	1	345	5	955	3	00		40	4	40					50		9	30	6	30	15	60	11
12 Pike	1	345	5	955	3	60	1	50	7	00							11	50	7	90	19	40	12
13 Plain	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	3	50					30		8	30	5	80	14	10	13
14 Sandy	1	345	5	955	1	80		60	10	50		50			10		11	30	9	50	20	80	14
15 Sugar Creek	1	345	5	955	2	00	2	50	7	30							10	60	8	50	19	10	15
16 Tuscarawas	1	345	5	955	3	00		50	6	50					50		10	40	7	40	17	80	16
17 Washington	1	345	5	955	2	20		40	3	90					20		8	10	5	90	14	90	17
18 Alliance, Washington Township	1	345	5	955				40	9	00					20	13	50	15	20	10	20	40	18
19 Alliance, Lexington Township	1	345	5	955				30	9	00		10				13	50	15	10	15	10	30	19
20 Beach City	1	345	5	955			2	50	10	00						4	00	11	90	11	90	32	20
21 Canton, Canton Township	1	345	5	955				30	10	00					50	13	90	16	00	16	00	32	21
22 Canal Fulton	1	345	5	955				50	9	60					20	10	00	13	80	13	80	27	22
23 Greentown S. D.	1	345	5	955	1	50		10	11	00								10	70	9	20	19	23
24 Hostetter S. D	1	345	5	955	2	90		40	3	00								8	30	5	30	13	24
25 Limaville Corp	1	345	5	955				30	4	80		10				6	00	9	25	9	25	18	25
26 Louisville Corp	1	345	5	955				60	5	00					14	00	12	45	13	45	26	90	26
27 Magnolia Corp	1	345	5	955				60	7	00		50			10	3	00	9	25	9	25	18	27
28 Marlboro S D	1	345	5	955	2	30		60	9	00								10	80	8	40	19	28
29 Massillon Corp.	1	345	5	955				40	11	00					50	12	20	13	70	15	70	31	29
30 Minerva Corp.	1	345	5	955				40	10	00					10	00	10	14	85	13	85	27	30
31 Mapleton S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	70		80	4	00			1	00				9	30	6	30	15	31
32 Navarre S. D.	1	345	5	955				80	13	90		10			20	7	50	14	90	14	90	29	32
33 New Berlin Corp	1	345	5	955				50	11	00					30	5	00	12	05	12	05	24	33
34 New Franklin S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	90		40	5	00								9	30	6	30	15	34
35 Osnaburg Corp	1	345	5	955	1	50		80	7	00			1	00	7	00		11	55	11	55	23	35
36 Uniontown S D	1	345	5	955				80	8	00								9	20	7	70	16	36
37 Waynesburg Corp.	1	345	5	955				60	7	00		50			10	10	00	12	75	12	75	25	37
38 Wilmot Corp.	1	345	5	955	2	50	2	50	7	00						8	00	11	40	11	40	22	38
39 West Brookfield S. D.	1	345	5	955	3	00		50	11	00					50			12	70	9	60	22	39
40 Canton, Plain Township	1	345	5	955				50	10	00					30	13	90	16	00	16	00	32	40
41 Navarre S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	30		80	13	90		10			20			14	70	11	75	26	41
42 Canton S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	00		30	10	00					50			17	50	11	50	29	42
43 Canal Fulton S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	9	60					20			11	20	8	80	20	10	43
44 Alliance S. D	1	345	5	955	3	50		30	9	00		10						11	90	8	30	20	20	44
45 Louisville S. D.	1	345	5	955	3	00		60	5	00								8	50	6	40	14	90	45
46 Osnaburg S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	70		80	7	00					10			10	80	8	00	18	80	46
47 Minerva S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	90	1	40	10	00								11	80	8	80	20	50	47
48 Massillon S. D.	1	345	5	955	3	00	1	40	11	00					50			12	60	9	60	22	26	48
49 New Berlin S D	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	11	00					30			12	10	9	50	21	60	49
50 Magnolia S D.	1	345	5	955	1	80		60	7	00		50			10			9	60	7	70	17	30	50
51 Waynesburg S D	1	345	5	955	1	80		60	7	00		50			10			9	60	7	70	17	30	51
52 Beach City S D.	1	345	5	955	2	00	2	50	10	00								11	90	9	00	21	80	52
53 Wilmot S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	00	2	50	7	00					50			10	40	8	40	18	80	53
54 Canton Township-Osnaburg S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	00		30	4	00					50			8	10	6	00	14	10	54
55 Bethlehem Twp-Tuscarawas S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	80		80	6	50		10			20			9	80	7	40	17	20	55
56 Jackson Township-Green Tp. S. D.	1	345	5	955	1	50		80	9	00	1	00			20			10	70	9	10	19	80	56
57 Lawrence Township-Jackson S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	6	00					20			9	50	7	00	16	50	57
58 Lawrence Township-Baughman S. D	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	6	00					20			8	50	5	90	14	40	58
59 Lawrence Tp.-Tuscarawas Tp. S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	50		50	6	50					20			9	80	7	20	17	00	59
60 Mariboro Tp.Portage Co. S. D.	1	345	5	955	2	80		60

The Massillon Independent.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 11 1906

Mr. Bryan solemnly advizes, "Let the Cubans rule." These generalizations which are such a comfort to unemployed statesmen remind us of the comic opera comedian's description of the envoy's greeting to the mighty potentate: "And he said, 'Oh King, live forever!' and immediately the king lived forever."

Judge Alton B. Parker, former candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, announces that it is a public duty to curb the ambitions of William R. Hearst, ex-Democrat, now "independent." Mr. Hearst has said thru the columns of the New York Journal to the millions of peepul whose hearts it alone can reach, that Judge Parker is a "cockroach." Thus proceeds the campaign.

Uncle Joe annon has been telling his Missouri admirers, according to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, that late to bed and early to rise has been the rule of his life. Uncle Joe scoffs at the old couplet:

Early to bed, early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

He believes with George Ade that "early to bed, early to rise, and one meets but few prominent people." He endorses the theory of the Rogers Brothers that "early to bed, early to rise, makes a good milkman." Anyway Uncle Joe has exploded the Gladstonian theory that eight hours of sleep a day are necessary to greatness

No one should deceive himself about Mr. Bryan. If he is elected President he will exert the influence of his administration to bring about "government ownership" and he will experiment with it. "In the national convention following Bryan's election—if such a calamity can be imagined" says the Chicago Tribune, "the doctrine of government ownership will appear in the party platform and will be recognized as an article of Democratic faith. People who are not prepared for bureaucracy of this sort will do well to keep aloof from the Bryan movement. They will do well to steer away from the course he follows and stay as far away as possible from him and his party associates. He is bound to introduce 'government ownership' if he can, and he will have the ability to take a long step in that direction if he shall be elected."

The Cleveland Leader's acorn-in-the-egg story has been eclipsed by another from one of its own correspondents. Now it is a farmer near Gallipolis who planted tomatoes and pumpkins near a telephone pole. And they grew and they grew, and lo! and behold—no children, messages transmitted over the wires were not found imbedded in the hearts of the ripening fruit, but still more wonderful, the tomato plant and pumpkin vines amalgamated and the product of this confluence climbed the telephone pole, hung over the wires, and the current of electricity pervaded it. Vegetables developed in the course of time, but while each retained its outward form each borrowed the characteristics of the other. The tomato tasted exactly like pumpkin, and the pumpkin had the tomato flavor. The result is that the farmer in question is faring upon tomato pie and sliced and iced pumpkin. The introduction of the electric current from the telephone wires into the vine produced a curious result. At night the pumpkin is algow with a yellow incandescence, while the tomatoes are of a passionate red shade. The illumination is soft, but penetrating. How strange, how wonderful are the feats of nature!

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A CHANGE IN LAWS.

Cuban Courts to be Divorced From Political Power.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The determining factor in the selection of Governor Charles E. Magoon as the provisional governor of Cuba was the fact of his familiarity with all the laws of Cuba and the steps that were taken during the last American occupation to organize a stable government. It has already been determined that there must be an election and the machinery for a fair election must be constructed by the provisional governor. Another feature of the work that will devolve upon Governor Magoon will be in securing an improvement in the laws of Cuba with regard to the independence of the judiciary. The subserviency of the judicial to the political power is one of the causes of the present trouble. The persons aggrieved over the methods of the government had no redress thru the judiciary because the judiciary was not granted sufficient independence of the political authorities. It is the intention of this government, according to officials here, to have such an improvement of the present laws in the next Cuban government as will materially decrease the reasons for revolution and another intervention by the United States.

It is expected that the largest ships of the American fleet, if not all of them, will be withdrawn from Cuban waters as soon as there is a sufficient army force landed to afford security to the provisional government and the protection of property interests. The ships themselves, it is stated at the department, do not afford any protection to Cuban interests save as being quick transports and barracks for the bluejackets and marines which have been landed on the island. There is no suggestion that the big guns of the ships, or even the smaller batteries, would be used against the towns and cities whose harbors are large enough to accommodate naval vessels. Therefore, it is stated at the department, the ships will be ordered to resume the cruises which were interrupted when the rush orders to proceed to Cuba were issued.

Governor Taft has the direction of the vessels in Cuban waters. The sailings and arrivals are reported to the navy department here as the regulations require, but the orders to the naval officers are given by the war secretary. The withdrawal of the ships will no doubt depend upon the wishes of Secretary Taft after the army has landed.

TO PLAN CAMPAIGN.

Great Gathering of Republicans at Columbus Today.

Columbus, Oct. 10.—Preparatory to a whirlwind finish of the campaign the Republican leaders of the state will hold an all-day conference today at the Chittenden hotel here. Secretary John R. Malloy, acting with the authority of Chairman Dick, has issued a call for the state executive committee to meet at 10 o'clock. Simultaneously Walter Brown, of Toledo, issued a call for a meeting of the state central committee to be held at the same time and place. To this joint meeting of the two state committees all the candidates on the state ticket will be invited, as well as the congressional candidates of the party in the twenty-one districts.

It is the purpose of the campaign managers to obtain in this way a wide exchange of views on all the issues which are pertinent to the campaign, and to learn of the situation in the various sections of the state.

Among those who will be thus invited to the work of laying out the Ohio campaign is Congressman Burton, of Cleveland. The feeling has been prevalent in certain circles that the Cleveland congressman, inasmuch as he has been given positive assurances of his re-election by Tom L. Johnson, will not take any interest in the campaign. There now is much speculation as to whether he will attend the meeting and offer his services in the fight in the state. This he can well do, for he will not have to make a campaign in his own district.

There are twenty-one members of the state central committee, thirty members of the state executive committee, four state candidates and twenty-yone congressional nominees, giving to the meeting an expression of views from a large number of the recognized leaders of the party. In the seventy-six men who are invited to the meeting, aside from the officers of the state executive committee, there are men of every alignment so far as factions are concerned. It is the purpose to lay aside all past differences and to map out a campaign on wholesome lines of party loyalty, with no discrimination in the work that is to be entrusted to men.

It is apparent that, from the fights which are being made in other states, there will not be any foreign speakers in the Ohio campaign. At least none will be here for the Republicans under the control of the state committee. Senator Beveridge and others may make a few speeches, but they are assigned by the congressional committee and not by the state committee This will necessitate the drafting of all available speakers within the state, for the demand for speakers is growing very heavy and it will be impossible to fill all the dates unless great care is exercized in making the schedules

KENNEDY GETS THE NOMINATION

Has a Majority of About One Thousand.

A BIG VOTE IN HOME COUNTY.

Stark and Columbiana Counties Were Carried by Speaker—A Few Precincts Yet to Hear From, but Results Will Not be Materially Changed.

Reports from Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning counties indicate that Congressman Kennedy was renominated by a majority of nearly one thousand. Several small precincts are yet to hear from. The vote in Stark and Columbiana counties was light, but more interest was manifested in the primary thruout Mahoning county, where Kennedy had a majority of 2931. Speaker received a majority in Columbiana and Stark counties, but not sufficient to overcome Kennedy's lead in his home county. The vote so far tabulated is as follows:

Stark county—Speaker, 2969; Kennedy, 2206.

Columbiana county—Speaker, 3775; Kennedy, 2725.

Mahoning county — Kennedy, 3926, Speaker, 1195.

Seven precincts are yet to hear from in Stark county, four in Mahoning and two in Columbiana, but these will not materially change Kennedy's majority.

MASSILLON'S VOTE.

Kennedy Carried the City by a Small Majority.

Kennedy carried Massillon by a majority of forty votes in a very light total. He received 366 votes and Speaker 326. The total vote by precincts was as follows:

First ward—Precinct A, Kennedy 39, Speaker 49; B, Kennedy 39, Speaker 31.

Second ward—Precinct A, Kennedy 47, Speaker 29; B, Kennedy 93, Speaker 53.

Third ward—Precinct A, Kennedy 29, Speaker 37; B, Kennedy 43, Speaker 32.

Fourth ward—Precinct A, Kennedy 48, Speaker 49; B, Kennedy 28, Speaker 46.

IN OTHER PRECINCTS.

Canal Fulton—Precinct A, Kennedy, 58; Speaker, 31. Precinct B, Kennedy, 40; Speaker, 7.

Riverside precinct—Kennedy, 31; Speaker, 8.

North Lawrence — Kennedy, 55; Speaker, 15.

West Brookfield—Kennedy, 5; Speaker, 30

Massillon precinct for Perry township—Kenneay, 9; Speaker, 30.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Same as the Unofficial in Massillon.

The official vote of Stark county for the Republican primaries held last Saturday show the following totals;

Canton—Kennedy, 642; Speaker, 943.

Alliance—Kennedy, 480; Speaker, 726.

Massillon—Kennedy, 366; Speaker, 326

County precincts outside the above cities—Kennedy, 794; Speaker, 1 016

Congressman Kennedy carried Mahoning county by 2,700 majority, while Speaker carried Columbiana by about 1,000 and Stark by over 800.

COLD IN CHICAGO.

Smaller Attendance at Championship Game.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The weather conditions for the second game of the world's base ball championship are no more comfortable than those of yesterday. The cold day cut the attendance down several thousand. The Americans' victory yesterday changed the betting, and even money is now offered on the result of the series.

MRS. DAVIS BETTER.

New York, Oct. 10.(—By Associated Press) —Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is ill at the Majestic hotel, spent a comfortable night and showed some improvement today.

Low Rates California

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

TWO RIBS BROKEN.

Massillon Man in Runaway at Middlebranch.

J. Lanser, of Massillon, had two ribs broken in an exciting runaway near Middlebranch Monday afternoon in which the horse was killed. His 16-year-old nephew, who was with him, escaped without injury.

Lanser, who is visiting his brother, Adam, two miles west of Middlebranch, hitched a colt to an open buggy to go to town. On the way the horse suddenly took fright and jumpt over a hedge and ran thru the field, crossing the hedge at the other side. After crossing the next field the animal attempted to jump a picket fence, but was unable to clear it and one of the pickets penetrated the horse's chest.

Dr. Steele, of Middlebranch, was summoned, after which the injured man was taken to the Lanser home. The rig was only slightly damaged.—Canton Morning News.

J. L. TARBETT WAS KILLED.

Brakeman Fell Under His Train at Sherodsville.

THE BODY BROT TO MASSILLON.

The Deceased was a Well Known Railroad Man and was Only 23 Years of Age—He is Survived by a Wife and One Small Child.

Jesse L. Tarbett, aged 23 years, a brakeman on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, fell under his train and was instantly killed, one mile east of Sherodsville, about thirty miles south of Massillon, at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. The badly mangled body was brought to Massillon on passenger train No. 3 at 10:05 o'clock this morning and taken to the deceased's home, 641 South Erie street. Surviving are a wife and one small child.

When last seen Brakeman Tarbett was walking over the train just as it left Sherodsville. The train was an extra eastbound freight in charge of Conductor P. C. Larson and Engineer J. Shurtz. Tarbett was not miss by the train crew until the next station was reached. A dispatch was then immediately sent back to Sherodsville and a section foreman set out to look for the missing man. Section Foreman J. Maughman found the body lying between the rails about a mile from Sherodsville. Both legs and one arm were severed. Death was probably instantaneous. The body was taken to Sherodsville, where it was turned over to an undertaker until the arrival of the coroner.

Brakeman Tarbett was well known in railroad circles. He had been employed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie for about a year and a half, and was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

SOCIALIST TICKET.

Canton Man for State Commissioner of Schools.

Columbus, Oct. 8.—In the office of Secretary of State Laylin there has been filed, to be placed on the official ballot this fall, the following ticket named by petition by Ohio Socialists:

For secretary of state, Max Eisenberg, of Cincinnati; for member of the board of public works, J. D. Goerke; for school commissioner, J. F. Juergins, of Canton; for dairy and food commissioner, J. H. Norhold, of Hamilton.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."—MRS. J. H. FIEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

Operators and Miners Adopt Rule at Night Session.

STATE OFFICERS WERE HERE.

Penalties are to be Inflicted Upon Miners for Loading Dirty Coal—The Discharge Feature of Old Rule was Abolished.

The miners and operators of the Massillon district reached an agreement Monday evening over the question of the penalty to be inflicted upon a miner for loading dirty coal. The rule agreed upon provides the following penalties:

A miner shall forfeit one day's work when found guilty of loading dirty coal. Three days' suspension shall be imposed for the second offense and five days' suspension shall be given for the third offense within any given six weeks after the first offense. Any subsequent offense within six weeks after the first week shall be punisht by a five days' suspension from work. An offense after the period of six weeks from the first offense shall be considered a first offense. The checkweighman and the weighboss at the mine shall be the judges as to what constitutes an offense against the rule.

If they are unable to agree committees from the miners and operators will be called in the case.

The rule is not in force except by sufferance, as the miners at a mass meeting last Tuesday decided that any rule agreed upon by the operators and the miners' committee must be submitted to the locals for a referendum vote. If the agreement is sanctioned by the locals it will be in force to the end of the wage scale year.

The afternoon session was continued until supper time. The conference then adjourned for an hour and again took up the question in the evening. The miners made a proposition to the operators and they in turn submitted their position. President Green, of the Ohio state organization, spoke at length and pointed out to both sides that they were mutually interested in securing clean coal for the markets. He assured the operators that the miners desired to load clean coal and felt certain that ninety per cent of the Massillon miners would agree to the rule. The operators told the committee that the old rule had not been inflicted indiscriminately, but that many offenses had been overlooked at various times, but the question of dirty coal in the open markets had become so serious that something must be done to maintain the high position now commanded by Massillon coal. In some of the Ohio districts clean coal is mined at all times, due to the formation of the seam, which does not contain any foreign substance, which is likely to be ground into fine particles either when loaded into a car at a mine or transported many miles.

The new rule differs from the old rule in that the discharge clause is eliminated. This point was contended for by the miners upon the ground that the miner, his family and worldly belongings were jeopardized by the clause containing the discharge feature. It was pointed out that it would be a difficult matter for a miner to secure work either in this district or any other Ohio field if discharged from the employ of a Massillon company. With this in view the new rule was adopted and received the unanimous sanction of all in the conference.

Those at the meeting included Chairman J. C. Haring, Secretary John Adams, George H. Hornickel, F. F. Taggart, J. L. Green, J. J. Roby and G. H. Thomas for the operators; and State President Green, Vice President Sullivan, District President Gorman, District Vice President Davis, William Morgan, of the national executive committee, and the committee of seven delegates from the miners' locals, who were selected at a mass meeting last Tuesday. The committee included Robert Legg, past district president.

BROOKFIELD NEWS.

Personal Items from the Busy Village Over the Hill.

West Brookfield. Oct. 9 — Harry Friend went to Manchester on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs Peter Reichter were visitors at the Dover residence on Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Drier returned to her home in New Philadelphia this morning after a week's visit with her mother-in-law, Mrs. John Drier, of West Brookfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Noftsinger, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Friend.

AN EARLY START.

Ground is Broken for Ohio's Building at Jamestown.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10.—Ground was broken Tuesday for the Ohio state building on the Jamestown exposition grounds. The building is to be a reproduction of Adena, the old homestead of Governor Worthington, Ohio's first chief executive.

Those here representing the Ohio state commission to the exposition were Colonel John P. Given, vice president, of Circleville, O.; Assistant Secretary Stuart R. Bolin and J. N. Bradford, of Columbus, official architect. Ohio is the sixth state to break ground for Jamestown buildings.

TWO SURVEYS ARE DIFFERENT

State Engineers Went Over the Route Twice.

MASSILLON TO CANAL FULTON.

Improvements on the Canal as Contemplated Next Year—Completed from Brecksville to Cleveland—The Surveyors Have Left the City.

The surveyors working for the state along the Ohio canal have obtained all the desired data in and near Massillon and are now on the southern division, continuing their work with the hope of completing it to Dresden this fall. The surveyors went over the route from Canal Fulton to Massillon twice and still were unable to make their measurements coincide with those establisht by the national government a few years ago. The question is now open for discussion as to which group of surveyors is correct.

The surveyors for the national government establisht a datum mark for Massillon giving the city's elevation above the level of the sea. From this bench mark a survey was made to Canal Fulton and the elevation obtained there was marked on a cross beam of one of the river bridges. The government made but one survey in establishing the mark at Canal Fulton.

The state surveyors began at Akron to work south. When they reached Canal Fulton they found their data to be practically the same as that given by the government surveyors with the Canal Fulton bench mark. A slight correction was made by the canal surveyors so the two coincided. The survey was continued to Massillon and when the canal surveyors checked up here with the establisht elevation they found there was a widespread discrepancy between the two sets of data. The canal surveyors immediately thot they had made a mistake. They again surveyed the canal from Canal Fulton to the bench mark in the city park, and again they found about the same variation from the government's figures. The difference was noted and will be used in making calculations by Chief Engineer Charles E. Perkins, who, with the state board of public works, has the improvement in charge.

The canal is to be dredged to a uniform depth of five feet and a width of fifty between Akron and Cleveland. A year ago the work was commenced near Brecksville. This has been finisht now to within five miles of the junction of the canal and the Cuyahoga river near Cleveland. A mile a week is being finisht by the contractor. Within a month the canal should be completed entirely thru Cuayhoga county. This eaves the work thru three townships from Brecksville to Akron, which the contractor hopes to finish this winter. The watershed of northern Ohio lies between Brecksville and Akron and because of the numerous locks on that stretch the work may be slower than on the slope to the lake thru Cuayhoga county. It is expected the canal from Akron to Cleveland will be widened and deepened by next summer.

After that part is in condition to use the work will be commenced on the section between Akron and Massillon. The state board of public works was given money to improve the northern division as an experiment with the understanding that if the board could show the practical value of the improvement other funds would be set aside by the general assembly to improve all the canals in the state. Captain R. B. Crawford and other members of the board feel that the improvement will be a blessing to the state and that within a few years all the state canals will be deepened and widened.

Rock Island Ill., and Return, B. & O.

Farmers' Congress. Very low rates sold Oct. 7th to 10th, good to return Oct. 16th.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

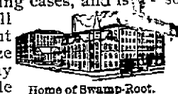
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.


Home of Swamp-Root.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, October 10, '06:

Country butter, per lb	18-22
Eggs, per dozen	24
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	10
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	71
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
New Oats	35
Corn, per bushel	62

If you have had your watch to incompetent workmen who have practically ruined it for you—bring it to us and have it made as good as new—We employ only first class workmen.

HAWVER,

Jeweler and Optician

17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

LOTS FOR SALE!!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley $300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Opera Block over Hawvers.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Sheriff's Sale

THE STATE OF OHIO, Stark County, S. S.
O. C. VOLKMOR vs. TONY GARDNER
Doc. 15. Page 158.
ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vendi Exponas issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, November 10th, 1906, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Part of Lot numbered 1922 in the City of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, formerally known as lot number Two (2), in Russell Addition to Massillon. Said Lot hereby conveyed being bound and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number 1922, thence South 80° 50', West along the east line of said lot 150 feet, thence westerly parallel with Richville avenue, 57 feet along an alley, thence North 80° 50', east 150 feet to Richville, avenue, thence easterly along Richville avenue 56 feet to place of beginning, together with use in common with others of same alley adjoining the tract herein conveyed on the south.

Appraised at one hundred and eighty-five (185.00) dollars.

Terms, Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.

O. C VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Try our "Want" columns.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"Daredevil" Bell, Chief of Staff

Brilliant Career of the Army's "General Manager" and Military Adviser to the President

An All Round Handy Man Who Has a Habit of Getting There First. So Dashing In His Fighting Tactics That His Regiment Was Called the "Suicide Club"—Thrilling Instances of His Quick Action In Emergencies

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

RECENT orders for the dispatching of troops to Cuba have called public attention again to Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the United States army, who also has been ordered to Cuba himself. Most of the newspapers have stated that these orders for the movement of troops were issued by General Bell. The truth is that they were issued through General Bell. There is quite a difference. The distinction between "by" and "through" as used in this connection indicates the difference between what General Bell's position as chief of staff really is and what the public has come to believe it is.

Doubtless at some time since last April, when General Bell was detailed—mark the word—as chief of staff, you have read that this estimable officer is "the head of the army." But he isn't. No doubt also you have read that he is "really in command of the army." But he isn't.

"But," you may say, "General Bell is the officer of highest authority in the army, and now we have you. Aha!"

Again, he isn't.

The chief of staff is not a matter of rank. President Roosevelt did not raise General Bell's rank in the least when he detailed him as chief of staff. He was the senior brigadier then, and he still is. Half a dozen major generals and a lieutenant general outranked him then, and with slight changes due to retirement and advancement by seniority they outrank him still.

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BRIGADIER GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL.

An Assignment.

The position of chief of staff is not an appointment nor a promotion, strictly speaking. It is an assignment. The president of the United States details an officer to fill the place. The law gives the president that privilege, and he may select any officer of the brigadier grade or above. The chief of staff, contrary to popular belief, does not hold his position until he drops out of it by dropping out of the army at the compulsory retirement age of sixty-four. The law distinctly requires that the chief of staff must tender his resignation when a new president comes into office. The new president may accept or decline the resignation, as he chooses. This provision is made because it is desired that the president have at his hand, in close touch, a military adviser in sympathy with his administrative ideas.

The chief of staff, then, is military adviser to the president and the secretary of war, and he is the vehicle that carries or the channel through which flows the general and specific orders to the American army. Three men not in the army, but of it, are always above him—president, secretary of war and assistant secretary of war. He takes the orders of these three men and transmits them to the army. Naturally, if he possesses any initiative, as he must to hold that position, he uses his brains in figuring out the details. If by any chance the present chief of staff should get into the field for active service as a field officer he would be ordered about by Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, the real head of the army, so far as official rank goes.

Nevertheless the chief of staff has a tremendous responsibility, and in case of war operations he must be the right man in the right place. President Roosevelt appears to have taken this view last spring, when, kicking aside precedents as one kicks aside a worn out shoe, he determined to assign as his chief of staff a man still young enough to work like a thoroughbred and one whose retirement by age limit was still so far off that in all reasonable probability he would remain in the position long enough to get used to its duties and carry out some definite ideas. Three or four of our preceding chiefs of staffs have been in turn the lieutenant general who was just about to retire on account of having reached the age limit of active service. Mr. Roosevelt simply concluded to quit complimenting his veteran "heads of the army" by giving them a few months hard work as chief of staff before retirement. He glanced about, and his eye fell upon Frank Bell, as the army people used to call him. For several years the president had been sitting up and taking notice of Bell. Here apparently was a man after his own heart—a strenuous sort of individual who could swim a swamp with a knife between his teeth and go after the enemy without stopping to dress.

General Bell is just that sort of chap. That is how he happens to be chief of staff. Back in 1897 a first lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry, already forty-one years of age and with twenty-three years of service behind him, wrote in a letter to a friend:

"Unless I succeed in getting promoted to one of the staff corps I will probably have to retire as a captain after forty-six years' service—from boyhood to old age."

Fought Filipinos Five Years.

The writer of the letter was Lieutenant James Franklin Bell. Seven years before he had resolved to retire from the army because of the provoking slowness of promotion and go into mining. But just then the Indians broke out in a fresh spot. Bell made a dash for the battle of Wounded Knee and liked the excitement so well that he stayed in the service. As his letter shows, however, he was becoming disgusted again when the Spanish-American war broke out. That was Bell's chance. He went to the Philippines with the first soldiers and stayed there for five years, a longer period than any other officer or soldier in the army spent in the islands. He was Lieutenant Bell when he went over. When he came back he was Brigadier General Bell and had been so for three years.

"Use rifles, not spades," said Bell. His idea was to fight instead of intrenching. He pursued that theory throughout his many months of fighting in the islands and also pursued Filipinos most of the time.

Bell's career in the Philippines smacks strongly of the unusual. He was an all round handy man. He started in as a volunteer major of engineers, but very shortly he became chief of detectives to the army. They called him head of the bureau of information, but he was really in charge of the detective work, and he served strenuously and picturesquely as a sleuth. That was before Spain had capitulated. It was desirable that the army know something about the defenses of Manila. Detective Bell went and found out. He dived into moats and swam up a tidewater creek right under the snouts of the Spanish guns. Then he made a map of the lay of the land, and this aided materially in taking Manila.

Chief of Scouts.

Bell was wounded the very day that the Filipino outbreak occurred, but a scouting department had been organized, and he was made chief of scouts. Here his twenty years of frontier work came in handy. He took to horseback and stayed there for about fourteen months. Once he had occasion to make a report to General MacArthur, commanding. There was a mucky swamp between him and the general, and the matter was important. Bell stripped off all his clothes except his hat, buckled his cartridge belt about his waist, mounted his horse and plunged through the swamp. On the other side he climbed up the bank, lathered with mud, and approaching General MacArthur saluted, saying, "Sir, I have the honor to report," and so on to the end of his story, while the general gasped in amazement.

One of his troopers tells another story of Bell's quick action in an emergency. It happened after the rising officer had become colonel of the Thirty-sixth volunteer infantry and was pounding Porac periodically. Porac is a town in Luzon.

"The colonel didn't have men enough to garrison Porac," says this trooper, "and do outside fighting, too, so we had a habit o' hikin' into Porac about ever' other day an' capturin' the town, an' nex' day the Gugus 'uld come in an' capture it back. We used to say when things wuz slack-like, 'Well, we'll go in an' capture Porac before breakfast for exercise.' One day we wuz stripped, swimmin' in a crick, and a lot of Fillies begins operations on our right. Colonel Bell, who was swimmin' with us, jist buckled his belt an' holster aroun' his waist, mounted his hoss an' tuck out after them Gugus, firin' as he rode. They thought he wuz a whole army, I reckon, for they scattered like a bunch o' bay steers."

The "Suicide Club."

So dashing in his fighting operations was Bell that the other soldiers called his regiment the "Suicide club." The colonel was dubbed "Daredevil" Bell. At Manila a war correspondent announced his intention to go out and get with Bell's forces.

"You're foolish to do that," said an old army officer. "You just stay here in town and commit suicide. That will save you the trouble of the long trip, and the results will be the same."

General Bell—he soon got to be a brigadier general of volunteers and then a regular army brigadier—believed that the way to fight the Filipinos was to go after them and hit them hard. They wouldn't stand up and fight, he said. Accordingly he instructed his officers in his theory of fighting, and they put it to practice. One result was that more medals of honor and more promotions for meritorious service or gallantry in action came to Bell's troops than to any other troops in the Philippines. Bell himself while still a volunteer colonel received a medal of honor through congress at the suggestion of his commanding general and the president of the United States. In a fight near Porac he rode far ahead of his command, chasing all alone two Filipino officers and five privates. He captured a captain and two privates and brought them into camp. General Elwell S. Otis in commending him to the war department for distinguished bravery in battle remarked that Bell repeatedly had done things like this, "and the wonder was that he was still alive."

This recalls a little story that is told of General Bell since he returned to the United States. In the army maneuvers at Fort Riley during a sham battle General Barry told his cavalrymen to keep a sharp eye out for General Bell. "He will be sure to expose himself to danger," said Barry, "and you must get him."

General Bell did expose himself, the cavalry swooped down, and he was forced to flee precipitately. The umpires formally decided that Bell had been captured. Bell objected with emphasis.

"Possibly I was killed," he said, "but I wasn't captured—never!"

And so the man who at forty-one was disgusted because he expected to retire at sixty-four as a captain is now at fifty the chief of staff. According to popular conception, General Bell is giving orders to his superiors—the six major generals and Lieutenant General MacArthur. As a matter of fact, an age long precedent has been overturned here, Bell being the first officer in the army even to have the appearance of giving orders to his superiors. In one sense this is turning military traditions topsy turvy, though when the situation is properly boiled down there is found to be much more fuss than feathers in the pot. Other interesting facts are that General Bell is the first man without civil war experience to be chief of staff and the first West Pointer to hold that post. In fact, the general seems to have a habit of getting there first.

Captain Bell's promotion to general without stopping at way stations was one of several recent instances of rapid transit to high rank which in their cumulative effect have tossed army traditions to the winds, and the brigadier's assignment to the highly important post of chief of staff was another. This new order in our army means promotion by merit instead of by seniority, or, to put it another way, it means the selection for high position and important work of officers who have shown their fitness for such selection by deeds done when opportunity offered, as in the case of this Kentuckian, who may be called the Francis Marion of the American army in the Philippines.

SELECTIONS

BUILDING CEMENT.

The Most Ancient Form Was Simply Burned Limestone.

Cement, concrete and especially "reenforced concrete" will, according to some authorities, solve many of the hard problems confronting the architects and builders of modern structures. Cement is known to have been used by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The most ancient form of cement was simply burned limestone, more or less pure, used very much as ordinary lime is used at the present time. The Romans were the first to adulterate lime by adding certain clay soils and slate for the purpose of making a cement of a hydraulic nature—that is, one which would set or harden under water. Pliny, who lived in the first century A. D., describes the method of modifying ordinary burned limestone and converting it into a form of hydraulic cement.

In ancient times it was believed that the best cement was made from the hardest rock, and this opinion was not modified from the time of the Romans down to the eighteenth century. However, John Smeaton, the man who built the second Eddystone lighthouse, in course of examining the various hydraulic cements for use in the foundation and masonry made the important discovery that the quality of hydraulic cement depends upon the amount of clay in the limestone. This is conceded to be the most important discovery in the art in nearly twenty centuries.

On the isle of Portland, in the south of England, there are certain quarries of limestone which have been worked for many years, in former times producing building stone. In 1824 an Englishman named Joseph Aspdin of Leeds, patented a process for mixing and burning lime and clay. The product looked so much like the Portland limestone that he called it "portland cement," from which the commonly known name given to nearly all kinds of hydraulic cement was derived.—Chicago News.

Scientific Wrecks.

The German government has taken possession of a short strip of track near Berlin and is planning to execute a unique series of railroad "accidents" made to order. Every variety of misplaced switch will be tested, every possible defect in wheels, axles and car equipment will be tried out, and the grand finale is to be an immense head-on collision of locomotives. These spectacular exhibitions are not planned by the government as a national amusement. They are for the purpose of scientific experiment, so that the engineers and railway experts may study ways and means to prevent accidents of all kinds in the future.

Railroad disasters have occurred with alarming frequency in the German empire. It is estimated that the German railways lose $1,260,000 annually through damages. After the causes and effects of each variety of wreck have been noted it will be the task of the government officials to devise safeguards.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tallest High School Student.

Carl Fletcher, standing six feet seven and a half inches in his shoes, a member of the class of '09 of the Seattle High school, will hardly have his claim disputed to being the tallest high school student in the United States. Sophomore Fletcher is but eighteen years old, so that by the time he reaches "man's stature" he should have added at least three more inches to his height. The abnormal development of Carl Fletcher "upward" is not readily ascribed to heritage. Fletcher pere is but five feet five inches, and the schoolboy's mother is four inches taller than her husband. All of the members of the family are of normal height, although an elder brother, manager of the Latona drug store, is six feet two inches.—Seattle Times.

The Biggest Telescope.

The biggest telescope in the world is the Common telescope, five full feet in diameter, twenty inches wider than the Yerkes. It was constructed ten years ago by Dr. A. A. Common, a well known astronomer of England, who wanted it for research work. He died soon afterward, and his fine telescope became idle. Two years ago it was purchased by the Harvard college observatory, which proceeded at once to mount it on the observatory grounds at Cambridge. The work has been necessarily slow, for mounting a great telescope is not like building a house.

Sulphur Under Quicksand.

Most of the sulphur consumed in the United States comes from Louisiana, where are vast deposits at a depth of from 600 to 800 feet. As there is a layer of quicksand a hundred feet thick above the sulphur, it was impossible until lately to get out paying quantities. Now, however, it is secured by driving down two pipes. One pipe carries a jet of steam, which, coming in contact with the solid bed of sulphur, melts it into a liquid. This is then forced to the surface by air pressure through the other pipe.

A New Potato.

Vegetarians will doubtless hail with delight the advent of a new potato, blue of skin and yellow of interior, which is about to be placed upon the market. This potato is known as the Salanum commersoni violet and is the result of scientific cultivation at Reading, England. It has a distinct flavor of its own. Epicures describe it as a combined flavor of turnips and asparagus.

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QUESTIONS

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POSERS FOR PEDAGOGUES

Uniform Lists On Elementary Knowledge Prepared Under the Direction of State Commissioner of Public Schools to Test the Wits of Those Who Seek to Wield the Ferule.

Following are the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination of teachers Oct. 6 for elementary school certificates:

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The first five questions refer to "Rational Living" by Henry Churchill King

1. To form the subjects of the discussions contained in "Rational Living," what four great inferences does the author draw from modern psychology.

2. Change the educational maxim, "Make your instruction interesting," so that it will be in accord with a newer pedagogical aim.

3. With regard to the reception of new knowledge, what conditions are essential to intellectual growth?

4. What paradoxical elements are involved in the development of character? What solution of this paradox is found in the teaching of Christ?

5. What analogy exists between the methods by which the scientist solves the problems of nature and those by which man works out the complexities of his own life?

6. Illustrate perception and show how it differs from sensation.

7. How would you teach reading to beginners; to an eighth grade class? What psychological reasons underlie the difference in the methods employed?

8. State and illustrate the difference between remembering and recollecting. Why do we remember anything that we try to forget?

9. In the common school curriculum, what studies most naturally correlate with each other?

10. Mention four cardinal points of school hygiene.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the L. C. M. of 31° 2′ 10″, 59′ 14″, 80° 11″, 47° 35′ 20″, and 15° 3′ 56″.

2. Write and solve a problem which illustrates the following formula in percentage: B=D÷(1—R).

3. Three persons gain $2640 in speculation, with the understanding that A is to receive $6 as often as B receives $4 and C $2. What is each man's share?

4. An investor has $21,630 to invest in cotton; he must allow 2½% commission, pay 1½% for marine insurance and 1¾% for cartage and freight; how many pounds of cotton can he buy at 15c. per pound?

5. What would you expect to be mastered by a class having time for only half a dozen recitations on mensuration?

6. A pile of wood 63 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet high, was sold at $4 75 per cord. For how much was it sold?

7. A man purchased real estate and agreed to pay ½ of the price in 3 months, ¼ in 8 months, and the remainder in 1 year. Wishing to cancel the whole obligation by a single payment, how long may this payment be deferred?

8. How many bushels are there in a conical heap of grain, whose base is 8 feet in diameter, and whose altitude is 4 feet?

9. If stock bought at 105 will pay 6% on the investment, what per cent will it pay if bought at 85?

10. At 40c. a roll, what will be the cost of papering the walls and ceiling of a room 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and 10½ feet high, making no allowance for openings, the baseboard being 9 inches high?

LITERATURE.

1. Mention two English and three American orators whose best efforts have become a part of literature. Name two selections written by the above that are suitable for school study.

2. Write the full names of the five greatest American poets and the name of a poem written by each.

3. Where was Whittier born? In what paper were his first poems published? What were his chief characteristics as a man?

4. What are the requirements of the essay as to subject and form of literary expression? Who are our most famous American essayists?

5. With regard to each of the productions mentioned below, fill the blanks in the following: Written by ....., in the ..... quarter of the ..... century: Twice Told Tales, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Snow-Bound, first issue of Poor Richard's Almanac, Beginnings of New England.

6. Compare the style of Hawthorne with that of Poe.

7. Mention one of the world's great authorities upon each of the following subdivisions of history: Rome, Greece, the Middle Ages, the Dutch Republic, the United States.

8. Mention three of Shakespeare's comedies and write a quotation of at least five lines from one of his tragedies.

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade the manuscripts in orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Indicate the correct pronunciation of the following words: amenable, exquisite, Mackinac, prestige, patriotism.

2. Mention three diacritical marks which are used to designate the sounds of consonants. Write words to illustrate the use of each in this capacity.

3. Define, and tell from what language are taken, five of the following: alias, post mortem, cicerone, sine die, en route, fac simile, a propos, bona fide, sang froid, incognito.

4. Write and define two homonyms each of born, palate, and sight.

These words are to be pronounced by the examiner:

Nursery, succeed, inoculate, promontory, frolicking.

Oatmeal, sclerotic, disseminate, chargeable, mosquitoes;

Duteous, admissible, lullaby, common pleas court, reprisal;

Cossacks, nullify, aquatic, Apollo, juvenile.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Explain the difference between bone and cartilage. How do broken bones heal?

2. Beginning with the lungs, trace the circulation of the blood through the body.

3. State the value of nitrogenous food to the body and mention at least three articles of food from which nitrogen may be obtained.

4. Explain fully the process of the absorption of food into the system.

5. Make a complete classification of the teeth (permanent set) as to number, name and position in the mouth.

6. State the function of each of the [illegible] glands, seventh [illegible], tricuspid valve, Eustachian tube and cilia.

7. How are rays of light brought to a focus in the eye? What constitutes normal vision? Farsightedness?

8. How does alcohol interfere with the digestion?

9. Why does a fowl flop its wings and jump about after its head has been cut off?

10. What is the distinction between the mucous and serous membrane?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give an explanation of ocean currents. Why do they not flow directly south or north?

2. What are isothermal lines? Why are they not parallel to parallels of latitude?

3. What is meant by the center of population? Where was the center of population of the United States at the close of the census of the last census?

4. Bound Massachusetts on the south; Ohio on the east; Argentine Republic on the east; France on the north; Africa on the west.

5. Describe the drainage of eastern Africa. Why is a great part of the coast country unhealthy in climate?

6. Mention two large American cities whose growth has been rapid; two whose growth has been slow but steady. Account for the difference in growth.

7. Locate five ports having notably fine harbors and name the chief articles of commerce passing through each.

8. Discuss the mountain systems of continental Europe.

9. Mention a foreign city in approximately the same latitude as Columbus, Ohio; Chicago; New Orleans.

10. Trace the route of a vessel sailing from the Norfolk Navy Yard, by way of the Philippines, to San Francisco.

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

UNITED STATES HISTORY INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Describe briefly the settlement of the Carolinas.

2. How was local government administered in Colonial Massachusetts; Colonial Virginia?

3. In behalf of what issues was the eloquence of each of the following used: James Otis, Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, John C. Calhoun, Robert Hayne?

4. Mention two compromises incorporated into the Constitution.

5. What has the Constitution to say with regard to the importation of slaves?

6. What do you consider the most important battle of the Revolution? Why?

7. Explain what effect the Hartford Convention had upon the Federalist party.

8. What effect did the fall of Fort Sumter have upon the North?

9. After the close of the Civil War, what method of procedure was adopted with regard to the states which had composed the late Confederacy?

10. What was the Sherman Silver Act? Under whose administration was it repealed?

GRAMMAR.

It should go without saying that a librarian should possess a wide knowledge of books. Since his work brings him into relation with the boundless domain of human knowledge, no librarian can know too much. He should, also, be one who has had the benefit of a thorough professional training; for any attempt on the part of a novice to undertake the work, is sure to result only in disappointment and failure. No one who has read little or nothing but novels since leaving school need ever hope to succeed as a librarian.

The first eight questions refer to the selection given above.

1. Diagram the first sentence.

2. Classify the seven clauses of the sentences that follow as subject object or adverbial. Beside each adverbial clause, write the word it modifies.

3. Give the syntax of three infinitives.

4. Classify all adverbs contained in the selection.

5. Distinguish between conjunctive adverbs and subordinate conjunctions. Point out an example of each in the above selection.

6. How many and what classes of pronouns are represented in the selection?

7. Select verbs in the subjunctive mood. Compare *wide*, *boundless* and *sure*.

8. Parse all of the substantives in the last sentence.

9. Classify adjectives in the selection.

10. Write sentences containing each of the following:

(a) A participle used as an adjective;

(b) A participle used as a noun;

(c) A participle used with a noun in the absolute construction.

A sound nubbin is preferable to the big soft ear which spoils in the crib.

You might just as well let the hired man use the buggy as to leave it out in the rain and sun exposed to all kinds of weather.

People will generally sympathize with and many of them justify the Ohio woman who sought divorce from her husband on the ground that he insisted on having nothing for breakfast but predigested breakfast foods.

A nearby city reports a number of chicks as hatching from an egg case placed on the platform of a cold storage plant. The eggs producing these chicks must have had a good two weeks' start before the local grocer got hold of them.

Inasmuch as 95 per cent of all house flies are said to breed in horse manure, we would seem to be doomed to suffer from this pest as long as we raise horses or at least until we adopt systematic methods of killing the larvae before they have a chance to hatch out.

A little forethought exercised just now in the matter of starting the flowering bulbs will insure a most delightful whiff of fragrance and floral beauty in the cold months of winter when otherwise we would have but the memory and anticipation of summer flowers to cheer the dark days.

It would seem to be a bad bargain when order in the home is maintained at a sacrifice of actual comfort and good feeling among the different members of the family. Order in itself amounts to nothing. It is only justifiable when it confers benefit on those who are affected amounting to more than the cost of maintaining it.

Barring a burn out or protracted sickness, there would seem to be no good reason why any family that has had access to a piece of ground the present season should not have in store enough canned fruit and garden vegetables to supply the table through the winter. While downright shiftlessness is no valid excuse, it is usually the reason why ample stores are not laid up for the winter use.

Although the United States furnishes only about 27 per cent of all the meat consumed in the British isles which is imported, the per cent of staple articles used as food is much greater. All live stock imported into that country must be slaughtered within a few days after arriving upon British soil. This is done, it is claimed, for sanitary reasons and also as a protection to the British grown stock.

A good many farmers living in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota are this year realizing a nice return on the fields which they have sown to flax. Representatives of a flax twine plant are paying as high as $11 per ton for the unthrashed flax, which means for many farmers a return of from $20 to $26 per acre. The flax is pressed, shipped to the plant and thrashed, the seed being saved and the flax being made into binding twine.

The plan of the Canadian government of hiring an expert, at present a man from Oregon, to instruct growers and shippers how to correctly pack apples and the enforcement of a law compelling the honest packing and grading of apples, would seem to be one that might be followed by our own government with good effect. While a somewhat technically worded bulletin is of considerable help to those who can digest it, a practical demonstration by an expert in this line would be of far greater value.

While old country conditions may be such as to make it imperative that every inch of ground should be put to some practical and definite use in the line of raising stuff for the family consumption, land is plentiful enough in this country to admit of at least four square rods in front of the farm or town home being devoted to flower beds and lawn. That much space at least should be dedicated to a development in us of the aesthetic and love of the beautiful and should not be used as a hog lot, pumpkin or potato patch.

There came to our notice the other day the case of a farmer whose example might be followed with profit by many today. Starting with a small farm fifteen or eighteen years ago, he resolved not to sell a pound of grain therefrom. Instead year by year he converted the products of his land into butter, mutton, beef and pork. Today he has as much land as he cares to handle, has a good sized bank account, while his acres are known for miles around as the most fertile and productive in the locality. There is a suggestion here for the fellow who has heretofore been content with a land skinning, grain selling type of agriculture.

A higher compliment could hardly be paid to any matron than that she had the reputation of being thoughtful and considerate of her washerwoman.

The largest amount of dry food material in the corn is not obtained until the corn has fully matured, nearly one-third being lost if harvested before that time.

It does about as much good, except for appearance, to cut the weeds at this time of the year as it does to try to reform a boy's bad habits after he has had his own way for fifteen years.

It doesn't pay to buy bargain counter meat. They have that in the small shop in the big city, where people have to take what is given them unless they know what they want and insist upon getting it.

One of the many results of the late Russo-Japanese war has been the arousing of a keen interest on the part of the latter people in the matter of horse raising, which is to be carried on under the direct supervision of the government.

While returns from stock raising and dairy farming are spread over a longer period of time than those obtained where the grain itself is sold, they total much larger at the end of the year and do not represent a depleted soil fertility, which is true in the second case.

That hired man who is always breaking, misplacing or carelessly loaning farm tools and machinery had better give room for some one else. If he can't be relied upon to take care of the minor details in connection with his work he can hardly be trusted to properly care for the stock or harvest the crops.

We are old fashioned enough so that there is no sight which affords us more inspiration and pleasure than that observed when the well to do townsman or farmer files into kirk followed by his wife and family of five or six children. It is a good omen to all who believe that well ordered homes constitute the foundation of a patriotic, happy and abiding fatherland.

A level headed landlord of whom we know has made an arrangement with his tenant whereby each has invested one-half in the purchase of a first class manure spreader. It goes without saying that this plan could hardly be made to pan out with the one year skin renter. As it is, each party to the agreement feels that the investment is a safe one and that he will get substantial returns from the money laid out.

We heard a lady say the other day that she always scrubbed her spring chickens thoroughly—she used soap, water and a brush—and rinsed them well before she considered them fit for the kettle or the frying pan. This certainly is reasonable, inasmuch as the barnyard fowls are only protected by a natural covering of feathers which is by no means impregnable when it comes to the dust, vermin and weather exposure to which they are subjected.

If there is an apple tree in your orchard whose fruit you would keep as long as possible, pick each apple carefully, wrap well in pieces of paper and place in a box or barrel in your cellar. Placed in bran, they will give equally good results. In either case the fruit will be so packed that it will be kept from the air, while if any of it decays it will not contaminate that which lies adjacent. It is of prime importance that the fruit so treated should not be marred or bruised in any way.

The raising of European pheasants bids fair to become as much of a fad as the raising of Belgian hares, a craze that swept over the country some years ago. However, the former would seem to be the more commendable occupation of the two, with distinct benefit rather than injury likely in case the business of raising the pheasants should be carried on extensively. Last year 25,000 pairs of these birds were imported into this country. At present there seems to be good money in the business, single pairs selling as high as $24.

The carrying of water, both in getting and emptying, is one of the hardest things to contend with in the farm home where there are no waterworks or drainage systems. Much of the time it is left for the women and children to do, which in many cases is unavoidable. A good well and a good cistern close at hand are a boon to the home. Appoint yourself as an investigating committee and see what can be done with yours. We know of a home up among the hills of Vermont where the water power and water supply come from a hillside stream. The water is soft and ever a delight to the user.

If alcohol proves to be the valuable fuel which it now promises it will greatly help to lighten the burdens of the farm as well as along other lines of business. When the time comes that the farm produces the raw materials—beets potatoes, yams, etc.—of which the alcohol is made, in sufficient quantities and then by means of neighborhood cooperative distilleries the cost is reduced so as to make it possible and practicable as a labor saver, then the small engine will do the work so much needed—grind the feed, saw the wood, work the separator, churn the butter and do other things where power can be used to better advantage than the strength of man or beast.

SOME SPRAYING RESULTS.

With the finishing of the apple picking in the writer's orchard last week we are able to give a summary of spraying operations which have been conducted during the past season. The work was carried on under the supervision of the state experiment station, and such directions as they gave were carried out as carefully as was possible. In order to compare results on sprayed and unsprayed trees two blocks containing fifteen trees each were left unsprayed, these being selected in that portion of the orchard which this year was expected to be in bearing. The early spraying which was recommended by the department was not given, because the apparatus did not arrive in time. The first spraying was given just before the blossoms opened, a second just after the petals fell, a third about twenty days later and the fourth and last about Aug. 1. In the first three sprayings the 5-5-50 formula of bordeaux mixture was used, to which a pound of paris green was added for every 150 gallons of water. For the last spraying half strength bordeaux mixture was used, while a home-made solution of arsenate of lead was used in place of the paris green. The fruit from both unsprayed blocks was carefully picked and measured. This included the total product of the trees, windfalls and all. It was found that the fifteen trees in block No. 1 produced five and three-quarter bushels, while the sprayed block of trees adjoining, which were of the same size and variety, bore twenty-six and a quarter bushels. Block No. 2, unsprayed, yielded three and three-quarter bushels, while a similar number of sprayed trees to the north bore twenty-six and a quarter bushels, and a like block of sprayed trees to the south bore twenty-nine bushels. A view of the trees before the fruit was picked was even more convincing as to the value of spraying than are the figures quoted above. An inspection of the trees showed that some of the fruit that did mature on the unsprayed sections was undoubtedly due to the fact that in one or more of the treatments some of the spray must have been carried to them by the wind while the men were at work on the trees adjoining. This, however, would tend to strengthen rather than weaken the force of the above figures. In addition to increasing the total product of the tree the percentage of perfect fruit on the sprayed was very much larger than that on the unsprayed trees. A conservative estimate would put the amount of marketable fruit on the whole orchard at five or six times what it would have been had no spraying been done. Next season the earlier spraying will be given before the buds break, more care will be exercised in the spraying, so as to more thoroughly cover the lower branches, while better results are looked for from a power sprayer which we expect to use than from the hand power sprayer which was used this year. While the spraying did not accomplish all that might be accomplished, it demonstrated not only the necessity, but the value, of systematic spraying for all commercial orchards.

POISON IVY.

The noting of several serious cases of ivy poisoning this year suggests that some little account of the plant might be in place for the benefit of those who may not be well acquainted with it. While poison ivy is quite often found in the woods, it seems to prefer roadsides, fence corners and scrub brush pasture lots. It differs from the Virginia creeper, with which it is often confused, in having three leaves, while that has five. The poison ivy leaf is also broader, of a smoother surface and possesses a more regular edge. A fact that increases the danger from it is that its leaves turn to a beautiful variety of orange and red colors in the fall, equaling those of any other shrub or tree, and it is often picked by the inexperienced, who delight in gathering the highly colored autumn leaves. As is true with the sting of bees and bites of other insects, many people do not seem susceptible to poisoning from contact with the ivy leaves. With others it is a most virulent poison, they being so sensitive that the presence of the vine in lots adjoining the one in which they live will cause an outbreak on their face and hands, although there is absolute evidence that they have not come in physical contact with the plant itself. One who has suffered much from this method of contracting the poisoning tells us that he has found nothing that gave so much relief as bathing the affected parts in warm sweet milk. The remedy is inexpensive, cannot possibly be harmful and would seem to be worth trying. The children in the home should have the ivy pointed out to them and be given instructions to let the three leaved sprawling vine alone, no matter how brilliantly colored or attractive its leaves may be.

THE SIGNBOARD NUISANCE.

The farmers of northern Indiana and southern Michigan are to be commended for taking the initiative in a much needed reform, while their action will result in an increase of business for the newspaper in the territory in which they reside. They have declared war on the signboard method of advertising which is so generally in vogue over the country and have formed an organization the duty of whose members is to see that every signboard is removed from their premises and to prosecute merchants who in the future may trespass on their property. The farmers claim that the signs not only mar the looks of their places, but that much damage is done to trees and fences while the signs are being posted up. A resolution adopted by the organization commended the newspaper as the proper and legitimate means of communicating advertising information to the people.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

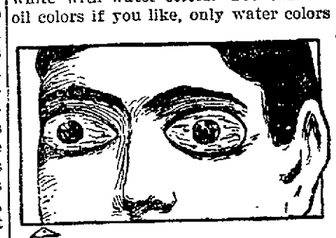
A SIMPLE DISGUISE.

Easy Way of Masking Yourself With Two Almond Shells.

Here is an easy way to disguise yourself and have fun with your playmates:

Take two half shells of an almond, large enough to be held between the upper eyelid and the cheek. Bore a small hole in the middle of each one a little larger than the pupil of the eye. You must do this with the sharp end of a penknife, as such a tool as a gimlet will crack the nut.

The inside of the shells should be thoroughly cleaned. Paint the outsides white with water colors. You can use oil colors if you like, only water colors



THE EYE MASKS IN PLACE.

dry quickly, which will enable you to make the monster pop eyes the faster.

Paint an iris of dark green around the pupil hole, leaving a white spot for the "high light," or, in other words, the reflected light which is in every eyeball. Make the iris (or dark portion of the eye) somewhat larger than in the natural eye. You may get the natural color by mixing blue with a little yellow and red.

Now fit these "goggle eyes" in position after the fashion of a monocle or single eyeglass, and you will find that you are practically masked. The eyes and their expression play a very important part in the makeup of a face, and these two simple "eye masks" will make people stare and stare at you ever so closely before they can be sure of identity.—New York Mail.

GRAMMAR GAME.

Any Number Can Play, and It Makes Lots of Fun.

Paper and pencil are necessary for this game, which can be played by any number of children.

Each player writes a noun at the top of a paper and turns it down and then passes the paper to his right hand neighbor, who writes a verb on that paper, turns it and passes it on as before; then an adjective is written, next time a pronoun. After the papers have passed round three times (the process is repeated as described above) they are collected and shaken up in a hat or in some other convenient way, and each player draws a paper and is given ten minutes to write a paragraph or sentence containing the words. With the words on the paper may also be used as many times as necessary the articles a, an and the, the conjunctions and, but, etc., also prepositions and adverbs. Proper names may be used for nouns when desired, and the verb may be used in any form. Here is a sample paper:

Noun, Bench.	Adjective, Toothsome.
Verb, To giggle.	Pronoun, He.
Adjective, Gorgeous.	Noun, Rhinoceros.
Pronoun, I.	Verb, Pur.
Noun, Polly.	Adjective, Silky.
Verb, Was.	Pronoun, Her.

Sample sentence from the above words:

He and I were on the bench giggling at gorgeous Polly when a silky, toothsome rhinoceros purred at her.

Magic Photography.

It is said that a photograph may be quite effectively developed by means of tobacco smoke. Nothing is seen on the paper, which is previously prepared, until it is held in the smoke, when the picture gradually comes out in strong black and white. The preparation consists in the treatment of a small photograph on chloride of silver paper, which is dipped into a solution of bichloride of mercury so as to bleach it and make it disappear. It is necessary to prepare the photograph without gold. The bichloride of mercury changes the photograph partly into protochloride of mercury, which is also white, and thus renders it invisible on the white paper, but if it be exposed to ammoniacal vapor, of which tobacco smoke partly consists, the image will appear. Our young folks who are interested in amateur photography should make the experiment.—Chicago News.

Pronunciation.

How does your teacher instruct you to pronounce the word humor? Does he or she say that the "h" should be sounded or that yumor is the right way? It is strange how the authorities differ about this word. Webster's International, the Standard and the Century dictionaries all say that the "h" should be sounded, by preference, but they give yu-mor as a secondary pronunciation. Worcester prefers yumor, but allows the "h" sound. Of fifteen authorities quoted by Worcester ten prefer yu-mor. It is worthy of note that Webster's Dictionary, in the edition of 1856, calls yu-mor a grossly inelegant pronunciation, and yet the later editions allow it. This shows that the yu-mor pronunciation has been growing all the time, which may reasonably be attributed to its euphony and ease of utterance.—Exchange.

Cleaning House.

Dolly's clothes are on the line;
Dolly's dishes fairly shine;
Dolly's home is swept all through;
Chairs and tables look like new.
Dolly's little mother, May,
Has been cleaning house today.

BEAUTY HINTS.

Deep Yawning a Cheap, Sure Road to Health.

Deep yawning practiced as a regular exercise is the cheapest and surest road to perfect health. We are all familiar with the theory that systematic deep breathing is an excellent thing for the lungs, and it is on similar grounds that yawning is recommended. The expansion of the breast bones and the stretching of the arms which accompany a whole hearted yawn, together with the filling of the lungs, form a splendid daily exercise.

A Good Shampoo.

If full benefit from a good shampoo is desired never dress the hair until quite dry, and never go out with it damp. It will be better to take the shampoo at night than to risk a severe cold in the head from wind blowing on wet hair. While still slightly damp the hair may be tightly braided at night and left hanging. In the morning, when combed out, it will be beautifully waved and entirely dry. Once in six weeks is really often enough to give the head such a shampoo unless extremely oily; then once a month. Go over the head with a toothbrush and clear water between whiles, using a dry towel to wipe the scalp.

Remedy For Leg Cramp.

To those who suffer during the night with that painful complaint, cramp in the leg, the following hint will be useful: When the cramp comes on take a good, strong string—a long garter will do—wind it around the leg over the place that is affected, and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull, one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will depart, and the sufferer can return to bed assured that it will not come again that night.

If you are afflicted with a red nose and the trouble is only superficial apply, night and morning, a mixture of glycerin and tannic acid, twenty grains of the latter to an ounce of the former.

In sickness, when disinfectants are needed in sinks and basins, use carbolic acid, allowing four tablespoonfuls to each pint of cold water. Pour down the pipes, and let it remain half an hour before flushing.

For a good mouth wash take an ounce of camphor and add two ounces of spirits of wine. Use a few drops in half a tumbler of water.

SLEEVE TALK.

Short Sleeves For Young and Pretty Women.

A famous French man dressmaker, one of those wonderful personages who decide the styles for the coming season, has this to say about the winter sleeves:

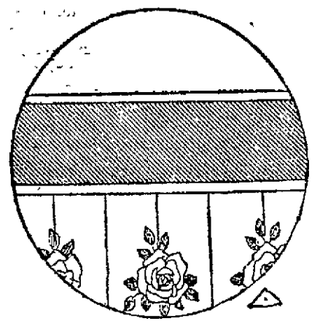
"Young women and all beautiful women will wear the short sleeves. The long sleeve will be left to those women whose physical peculiarities are such that it is not becoming or to elderly women who cannot stand the weather. But all young women who aim at smartness will wear the elbow sleeve, which will be much puffed at the shoulder.

"We are making our very new sleeves puffed at the shoulder in exceedingly large puffs which extend almost to the elbow. They are trimmed at the elbow with lace in the form of two or three ruffles.

"There are long sleeves, but these are of very thin material and are crumpled from the elbow to the wrist. They are very full, and they are finished at the wrist with a very little jeweled trimming.

A Home Decoration.

The illustration shows a novel, artistic and inexpensive notion for covering an unsightly wall. The upper part of the wall should first be stripped of its



AN ARTISTIC EFFECT.

existing covering, carefully cleaned and whitewashed or distempered. About four feet from the floor make a neat dado of brown paper. At the base lay panels of a light paper, and upon them paste neat designs cut from old scraps of wall paper. The whole effect when finished is novel and artistic, and, the covering being effected in a material that can be obtained for so little, an economical scheme is the result.

Her Only Request.

A housewife complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her.

"Well, mum," said the milkman, "the cows don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded his customer, "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our bottle."

A Trick of the Trade.

Crafty Milliner—Really, Miss Passay, the white feather on your hat makes you look at least five years younger.

Miss Passay—Well, you may—er—put a couple more white feathers on it.

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